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HYDERABAD ORDERS CEASE-FIRE

Martial Law For Indonesian City

Batavia, September 17.
The Republican Radio announced today that martial law had been proclaimed in Soerakarta and surrounding areas in an effort to stamp out continuing armed clashes and rioting by extreme Left and Rightwing groups.
The Republican Premier, Mohammed Hatta, bitterly denounced the Indonesian Communist Party in Parliament yesterday for trying to drag the Republic into the Soviet-American global conflict.
He said this policy was suicide for Indonesia.
Meanwhile, it was learned that three Dutch soldiers were killed, one wounded and another listed as missing in a clash with Indonesian irregulars. The skirmish took place 15 miles south of Malang in East Java.
Fighting flared up again yesterday in Soerakarta, largest town in Republican-held Indonesia after a one-day lull. The government warned that stern measures would be taken to preserve law and order in the city which is in Central Java, about 35 miles northeast of Jogjakarta.—United Press.

Ferocious Battle Near Tsinan As Reds Open Drive

Shanghai, September 17.
One of the most ferocious civil war battles of the year was today raging on the south-western and western perimeters of Tsinan, following the opening of a long-prepared offensive against the Shantung capital under the direction of General Chen Yi by 180,000 Communist troops, pro-Government despatches reported.
General Wang Yao-wu, Governor of Shantung, has taken the overall command of the defending forces after hurriedly flying back from Nanking, where he was consulting with President Chiang Kai-shek when the Reds struck.
There was no sleep for the 700,000 inhabitants of the greater Tsinan area last night owing to the deafening Communist artillery barrage, but Chinese reports indicated that Government troops had successfully weathered the opening phase of the Red assault and were firmly standing their ground.
Inside the attacked city, the population was reported to be calm. Curfew has been advanced by one hour with no unauthorized persons allowed on the streets after 11:00 p.m. and before 6:00 a.m. (local time).
In co-ordination with the frontal drive on Tsinan, Communist irregulars blasted railway bridges and attacked trains along the southern stretch of the Tientsin-Pukow railway.
The Communist attack on Tsinan broke the long lull on the Shantung front and is generally considered the beginning of a big concerted Red autumn offensive.
Violent fighting also continued today on both sides of the Great Wall along the Peking-Mukden railway with General Lin Piao, Red Commander-in-Chief in Manchuria, launching an attack against Jihnen, important outpost about 20 miles north of the Nationalist bastion of Chinchow, in the Manchurian corridor, and General Fu Tse-yi, Nationalist Commander-in-Chief in north China, opening a two-pronged counter-drive to recapture Chien-ni and other railway towns south of Shenhai.
Analysts of the military situation in Manchuria, Government military observers believed that the present Red operations in the Manchurian corridor besides aiming at seizing the autumn wheat crop constitutes the first phase of the Communist autumn offensive in the northeast, for which the Reds have been planning and preparing for the past six months.—Reuter.

2,000 Dead, Missing In Japan Floods

Tokyo, September 17.
Japanese officials today estimated that 2,000 persons were dead and missing in the city of Ichinoseki, in Iwate Prefecture, in Northern Honshu, as flood waters inundated the entire city several feet deep.
A tabulation based from Japanese police and press reports showed 1,000 were homeless, 3,800 homes flooded, and 2,200 destroyed as a result of heavy winds and torrential rains from the typhoon "Ione" which slashed Japan on Thursday.
The Eighth Army reported that the road to the Allied rest houses—Yamanaka Hotel and Fuji Hotel in the Gakuso area—was still impassable due to landslides.
Only minor roof damage occurred in some downtown housing areas.—United Press.

On Other Pages

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Page 6 Fighting Near and Far
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Announcement Follows Further Indian Gains

MOSLEMS WANT ACTION

New Delhi, September 17.
The Nizam of Hyderabad ordered a cease-fire today, little more than four days after Indian troops crossed the borders of his princely state, it was announced.
Indian troops invaded Hyderabad at 4 a.m. on Monday with the avowed aim of restoring order. The cease-fire was effective at 5 p.m., Indian time, the announcement said.
Informed sources in Karachi, Pakistan, said Indian troops today reached the outskirts of Secunderabad, military cantonment six miles from Hyderabad city, the capital.

The troops were closing in upon the heart of Hyderabad, which is surrounded by Indian territory, when the report of the end came.
A dispatch from Madras said the Nizam had surrendered to the Dominion of India.

Dominion troops early today were near Bidar, stronghold of the Razakars, General Headquarters announced.

The Indian invasion was from all sides and in strength. It met some stiff resistance along the way from the Razakars, a private army of volunteer Moslems, but its progress was rapid.

India underbroke the invasion after the Nizam refused to join his state to the Dominion. The United Nations Security Council, which took it up in Paris yesterday and is due to consider it again on Monday.

Tanks Used

The Indians used tanks, armoured cars and air support to spearhead their drive. The Dominion charged disorder was rampant throughout the state, which is about the size of Minnesota. India has demanded a plebiscite to determine the future of Hyderabad.
(A dispatch from Poona said the number one question now is: What will become of the Nizam?)

Firing Starts In Jerusalem

Amman, September 17.
Firing on all Jerusalem fronts broke out last night and continued today threatening to plunge the entire Holy Land into renewed bitter war.
Spontaneous battles occurred before the eyes of the United Nations observers who were powerless to halt the action.
Brief reports from Jerusalem indicated there were no organized battle lines as yet. Arab casualties were reported to be insignificant.

These reports said a great number of Jewish troops attacked last night from the direction of the Italian hospital, Arab Trans-Jordan soldiers returned fire and were said to have inflicted many casualties.—United Press.

High military officers said their major task will be to round up this large, apparently mean, the Razakars. There is no indication that they include the Nizam in this category, the dispatch added.

The Indian column invading Hyderabad from the south-east had broken through the Moslem defences and was today within 48 miles of Hyderabad city, it was officially announced.

Before the cease-fire announcement, the column from the south-west, composed of nearly a brigade of troops supported by armoured cars, was the nearest of the five columns closing in on Hyderabad capital.

The main force from the west, spearheaded by the armoured division, was reported officially to be making satisfactory progress. This force yesterday captured the road and rail junction city of Zahirabad, 64 miles west of Hyderabad city.

One unit detached from this column was reported to be advancing north-east and is within a few miles of Bidar airport, one of the few important points for Hyderabad since India began blockading the princely state several months ago.
Indian sources said Hyderabad planes used Bidar airport to bring in arms and supplies during the blockade.

Razakars Resist

The Indian army spokesman said the main resistance to the invading columns so far has been offered by the Razakar irregular fighters. He said the regular troops apparently are withdrawing toward Hyderabad city for a last stand in defence of the capital.

The Razakars are a private organization accused by India of many border violations prior to the invasion of the princely state by Dominion forces on Monday. They are reported to be employed chiefly in sniping from wooded positions.

Drivers Set Strike Date

Local taxi drivers presented an ultimatum at 3 p.m. yesterday to their employers, asking for unconditional acceptance of their demand for wage increases.
The deadline for acceptance was set at 3 p.m. on Monday, September 20, failing which the men threatened to walk out on bloc.
The decision to strike was reached at a mass meeting of the drivers held on Thursday night.

Allies Increase Patrols

Berlin, September 17.
The Western Allies tightened their counter blockade of the Russian zone today to shut off the last flow of goods from Western Germany to the East.
Patrols were increased at crossing points along the length of Bizonia's frontier with the Soviet zone to halt any East-bound freight on the highways.
Meanwhile, German Communist leaders assailed the plan of a Western German Government today as Soviet jeeps provided Berlin's sector borders. Several vehicles made quick sallies into American territory.
Leaders of Germany's Constitutional Convention at Bonn branded it a plan to disrupt Germany.

The Allies imposed a counter blockade on July 28, banning all rail traffic in and out of the Soviet zone of Germany and halting highway freight from Western to Eastern Germany. The blockade has cut off supplies of Ruhr steel and coal.

Since then, Germans on both sides of the international borders have developed jeeps and restored various amounts of local trade.
The Western "hunter" blockade has pinched sharply into the economy of the Soviet zone, associated Press.

Next Objective

The next objective of the Indian forces in a thrust back to the east will be Secunderabad, 30 miles from Zahirabad and 40 miles west of Secunderabad.
In Eastern Hyderabad Indian forces have taken Narkatpalli and advanced beyond to a point 40 miles east of Secunderabad, an Indian Army announcement said.

In Northern Hyderabad they made a fresh thrust into the Parabhani district, capturing Hingoli, 20 miles south of the border.
The announcement said the southern half of the Marathwada district in Eastern Hyderabad has been occupied by police, relieving troops for action further westward.

Meanwhile, All-India Radio today broadcast a demand to Razakars to lay down their arms in the interest of humanity and to save unnecessary loss of life.
The demand was broadcast in the name of Lieutenant General Mahan Rajendrasingh, and addressed to the Hyderabad commander, General El Edross.
It said: "Militarily your task has become a hopeless one. Further resistance by your troops can only result in heavy and unnecessary loss of life. My force can enter Hyderabad at will from several directions. I therefore demand of you, in the interest of humanity and to save unnecessary loss of life, to lay down your arms."

The Indian Government, meanwhile, clamped full wartime censorship on all communications and insisted that the invasion of Hyderabad be described as police action and not as war.
Nervousness was growing and wild rumours were spread on both sides of the Pakistan-Indian border, which splits the Punjab.
Moslems in Pakistan were reported demanding that their government make some declaration of policy about India's action against Hyderabad. The Statesman's correspondent at Lahore in the Pakistan press of the Punjab said there was urgent enrolment of volunteers and defence preparations.

In Washington, the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, said the United States is deeply concerned over fighting between India and Hyderabad troops.
Mr. Marshall told a news conference on Wednesday that his Department is keeping a close check on the invasion. He said the US is disturbed by the resort to arms. Instead of continuing peaceful negotiations, he made it clear America has no intention of submitting the matter to the UN Assembly.
He declined to say whether the State Department considers Hyderabad a sovereign nation. He said many legal complications are involved and he did not want to say anything more.—Associated Press and United Press.

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SCAP REBUKES RUSSIAN CHARGE, ATTACKS RED INFILTRATION ATTEMPT

Tokyo, September 17.
General Douglas MacArthur today brushed off Russian criticism of his labour policies and told the Russians he will not permit Communist agitators to spread disorder, anarchy and revolution in Japan.

SCAP told the Russians—borrowing from an Oriental proverb—that before criticising him they better practise what they preach.

He said Japanese labour under the Allied occupation enjoys greater freedom than in many democracies, and warned that its main danger lies in its absorption and ultimate destruction by the Communists.

General MacArthur further said that perhaps the most unsuccessful effort made anywhere by world-wide propaganda to instill Communist principles has been in Japan.
Despite Red propaganda, General MacArthur added, Japan continues calm, stable and well ordered.

greater privileges and protection here than in many democratic countries.—United Press.

Russian Charge

The statement came in reply to charges by the Russian Ambassador, M. Alexander Panushkin, before the Far Eastern Commission in Washington that General MacArthur's policies toward Japanese Government workers constituted a violation of the Allied programme for Japan, including the Potsdam declaration.

General MacArthur's statement said resentment had been generated throughout Japan by the Soviet delay in repatriating Japanese from Russian areas, and by the Russian use of Japanese prisoners under shocking conditions of forced servitude in work for expanding the Soviet war potential.

SCAP's statement added that no segment of Japanese society has been afforded more liberal gains since the surrender than has Japanese labour. It enjoys

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San Miguel Police Chief Ambushed

Manila, September 17.
A bloody ambush on the national highway 13 miles north of Manila last night brought death to the police chief of San Miguel and two others and the wounding of eight police and Constabulary troops.

The ambush was attributed to a roving band of Hukbalahap armed peasants.
One Huk was killed when the Constabulary found their way through the ambush with hand grenades and automatic weapon fire.

A patrol of eight Constabulary and seven municipal police, including Chief Dela Fuente, set out in a scout car cruising the highway when they were attacked.

Latest Raid
It was the latest in the series of violent Huk guerrilla raids and counter-action by Constabulary patrols which have terrorised the fertile central plain of Luzon for the past month.

An unofficial tabulation computed by the Associated Press showed 178 persons have been killed since August 15 when the 50-day Government offer of amnesty to the Communist-led armed peasants expired with only a few takers.

At least 27 civilians have died in the fighting, five others wounded and 12 kidnapped or missing. Government losses were not announced but an unofficial count showed five dead and 14 wounded.

The remaining casualties were suffered by bands of armed peasant squadrons ranging from 20 to 200 men, who were followers of Luis Taruc, Communist leader of the Hukbalahap movement.

The situation has become worse day by day, leading Governor Juan Chiongben of Nueva Ecija recently to describe conditions in his province as a reign of terror.—Associated Press.

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The Weather

At 6:00 GMT (3 p.m. HKST) a severe typhoon was centred over Northern Formosa moving WNW at 10 knots. The associated trough extends from South India China to a deep depression moving NE to the E of Hainan. Pressure minimum 995 mb. Central China and Manchuria. Today's Forecast—Light or moderate winds from a westerly quarter. Fair or fine.
Yesterday's Weather—
Maximum 84.4 deg. F.
Minimum 73.4 deg. F.
Rainfall 10.9 inches.
Rainfall since 1948—
1948: 118.8 inches. (1947: 100.5 inches, an average of 148.4 inches—27.7 inches over.)
Record at Hong Kong—
Max. 104.0 deg. F. (1945)
Min. 61.0 deg. F. (1945)
Rainfall 10.9 inches (1945)
Bar. at Hong Kong—
Max. 30.1 inches (1945)
Min. 29.5 inches (1945)
Wind Force—
Max. 10 knots (1945)
Time—
1948: 10:11
1947: 10:11
1946: 10:11
1945: 10:11

LAST 2 VAN HEUTSZ HOSTAGES SAID SAFE

Dr. Wang Passes Through Colony

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, China's Foreign Minister, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday morning from Shanghai by Pan-American plane. He is on his way to attend the United Nations conference at Paris as head of the Chinese delegation. He is accompanied by three other members of the Foreign Ministry.

Dr. Wang and his three companions continued their flight this morning to Bangkok. They were forced to make an overnight stop here because of bad flying weather near the Siamese capital.

The last two remaining hostages, seized by pirates nine months ago in the piracy of the 4,500-ton Dutch liner, Van Heutsz, are now safe in Canton, according to Chinese press messages yesterday.

The two are American-educated Mr. Parkson Chan, Committee member of the Swatow Bureau of China's Oversea Chinese Affairs Ministry, and Mr. Tan Keng-piat, Amoy merchant and rubber planter at Singapore.

The men reached Canton yesterday from Wanchow and made a report to Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung Province, and to the Kwangtung military authorities.

The Insurance Department of the Wing On Company's branch at Swatow, reported previously as

still missing, is safe in Swatow. The report did not say how he escaped or under what condition his release was effected.

The arrival at Canton of Mr. Parkson Chan and Mr. Tan Keng-piat, accounts for all six men taken off the Van Heutsz by pirates on December 19, 1947, last in Dis Bay.

Mr. Chan told the press at Canton yesterday that he and his companion moved from place to place over more than 20 different locations. They were not ill-treated but the food was inferior and the living conditions were bad. As a result both men had lost considerable weight and were suffering from general weakness.

Pirates Pursued

Mr. Chan denied that they were rescued by Chinese troops. He said the pirates were pursued by troops on a number of occasions but they always managed to elude the soldiers.

He said that the last hideout was only about 10 miles from Wanchow. When the Hong Kong police arrested members of the gang, the pirates became nervous. They expected a large-scale campaign against them by Chinese troops.

When this did not materialize they settled down and steadily the precautions taken against the escape of their hostages were slackened.

Taking advantage of the situation Mr. Chan and Mr. Tan escaped on September 5 and made their way to Wanchow, with the assistance of Chinese soldiers met a few miles from the pirates' hideout.

Mr. Parkson Chan was educated at Columbia University in America.

WEDEMAYER ON CHINA MISSION?

Shanghai, September 17.

The Chinese afternoon paper, Ta Chung Yeh Pao, claimed in a Nanking dispatch today that Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer is returning to China in the nearest future with a large-scale military aid programme.

Quoting authoritative sources, the report said the programme was mapped out following visits by Dr. Chou Lifu, reputed leader of the U. S. China Committee, to the Secretary of State Mr. Marshall and General Wedemeyer during the former's visit to Washington. (In Nanking, the U. S. Embassy spokesman told United Press that he has heard nothing of the reported programme or General Wedemeyer's visit. The report was also carried by the Nanking paper, Evening News.) The newspaper dispatch said

that as a result of the conference United States policymakers reached the conclusion that China at present requires large-scale emergency military aid.

Dr. Chou, the dispatch said, informed U. S. officials of conditions in China and the United States immediately drafted a new programme which will be executed under General Wedemeyer's personal care.

The report cannot be confirmed by any other source.—United Press.

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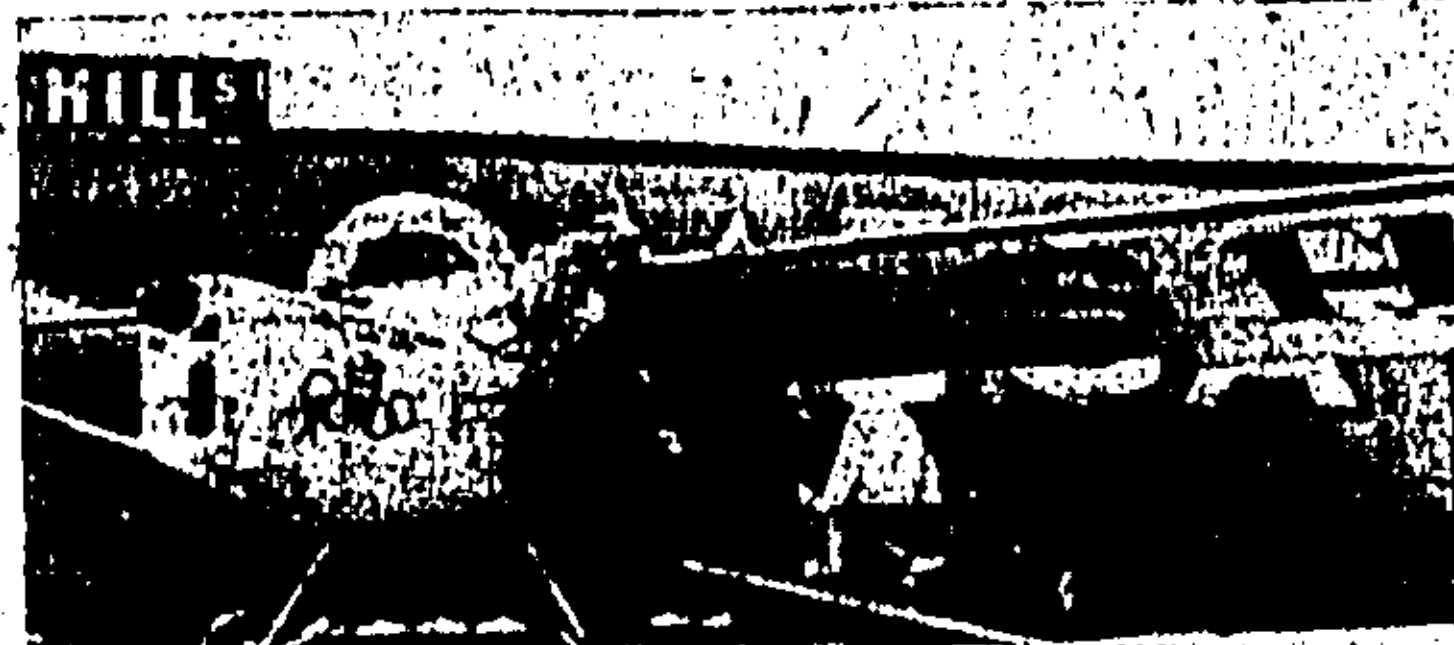
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FUTURE RADAR DEVELOPMENTS

Mineola, N.Y.

Airplanes with invisible licence plates that can be read by radar many hundreds of miles away are coming in the future, a radar expert said recently.

The development may lead to a constant radar picture of an entire air lane, say from Chicago to New York, showing and identifying all planes on the serial roadway. Mr. John Dyer of the Airborne Instrument Laboratory said.

Scientists at the laboratories, established during the war to do secret work, are at work now testing elements of the super radar system that may give the air lines faster traffic jams, and increase safety.

Mr. Dyer, supervisor of radar and air navigation for the laboratories, said there are numerous problems yet to be worked out, but that progress was being made.

At 30,000 feet altitude, radar signals can be sent and received for as far as 50 miles. For lower level flying planes there would have to be relay stations to transmit the radar picture, Mr. Dyer said.

Under the system, the complete air picture would be available both to home airport and the destination airport. Such would give the air traffic control officials just what is going on in the air lane, and traffic could be directed accordingly. It would show whether a certain airplane was observing regulations, or in trouble.

Tangging Plates

The system would amount to tagging invisible licence plates on the planes. In such a technique, the airplane would be equipped with its special code of impulses that would be set off as a result of radar signals from the ground. Such impulses would be received constantly or could be received when desired, Mr. Dyer said. It would be similar to the way the developed "friend or foe" identification code, but would work automatically.

The problem according to Dyer, may be more difficult in mountainous sections of the country. Radar doesn't go around corners, or obstacles. But relay stations at turns in the air lane would solve the problem, Dyer said.

The plans for the new system have been tried experimentally between Washington and New York.—United Press.

Glubb Pasha Says Russia Aiding Israel

London, September 17.

Russia is undoubtedly supporting Israel in the Zionist attempt to control the Holy Land by force, Brigadier J. L. Glubb Pasha, commander of the Transjordan Arab Army, said here today before returning to the Middle East.

If she should succeed, Russia will endeavour through the Jewish state to dominate the Middle East, as she is endeavouring to dominate Berlin, he said.

"Arms are being smuggled illegally into the Jewish state behind the iron curtain. Jewish youths are receiving military training in the territories of Russia and her satellites," he said.

"Israel seems to be able to make the best of both worlds. The large financial subsidies which she receives from America she spends in buying arms from Russia and her satellites."

"The ease with which they have whisked aircraft out of Britain, in spite of controls, gives some idea of the efficiency of their system. The longer the present disturbances continue the more influence will Russia gain over Israel"—Reuter.

BURMA TRIBE TO FIGHT REVOLT

Rangoon, September 17.

The Shan State of Mong Hsat, head of the Shan State in eastern Burma, said in a broadcast that the Shan authorities would take strong action against armed insurrection in the state.

He said that it was becoming obvious that there were forces instigating armed insurrection in the Shan state in the same way as was occurring elsewhere in Burma.

Documents and pamphlets seized from exponents of armed insurrection had urged simultaneous and violent uprisings over the whole Shan state, he added.—Reuter.

YOUNG CHIANG WANTS CLIPPINGS

Nanking, September 17.

Major General Chiang Ching-kuo, Shanghai's deputy economic supervisor, has asked the China National Cultural Service Association for newspaper clippings bearing information on national feeling and popular reactions to his "tiger hunting" chorements of the emergency economic measures, according to Chinese sources today.

The sources said young Chiang wanted to know what the public thinks of his work before planning future moves against potential economic violators.—United Press.

The Secretary of State, Mr. George C. Marshall, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, will be seen in Moscow with Mr. Robert Schuman. They will be able to decide personally on their next step.

First Meeting

It will be the first time since the Berlin crisis started that the three Ministers themselves will be able to talk together. All summer they had negotiated their common policy by cable, and through intermediaries. Now, for all practical purposes, they can hold

Government Planes Strafe Burma Rebels

Rangoon, September 17.

A government communiqué on Thursday said the Burma Air Force three times strafed rebels in Syriam, only 3½ miles down the Irrawaddy River from Rangoon.

The communiqué said Kama, 17 miles north of Pyaw and 170 miles west of Rangoon, had been recaptured.

The Air Force, supporting ground operations, inflicted heavy casualties on the rebels in Syriam, it added.

At the same time Sao Hkuk Hkio, chieftain of the 33 Shan states on Burma's northern frontier with China, said in a broadcast that he would broadcast plans for a widespread insurrection throughout the territory.

The Shan states have been comparatively peaceful until now. "We will take strong action against those trying to achieve aims by lawlessness and violence," Hkuk Hkio declared.

There are at least three distinct uprisings in Burma led by Red Flag (Trotskist) Communists, White Flag (Stalinist) Communists, and the White Band PVOs, the former private army of the assassinated Nationalist leader, U Aung Sang.

The Burma Government in its communiqué does not differentiate between them, calling them all insurgents.

Not All Fighting

Burmese newspaper editors say the Red Flag Communists, and some mullahs Burma Rifle battalions have been doing most of the fighting, however, the White Flag Communists are believed to be inactive, awaiting the outcome of current events.

The PVOs, although in revolt against the Government, are not actually fighting, reports from the interior say.

Persons coming from towns "occupied" by the PVO say the White Bands often take over where Government administration has broken down. They frequently restore order, prevent looting and keep on friendly relations with the people. These informants said such battles as occur with the White Bands come about when Government troops attack them by surprise.—Associated Press.

TOP LEVEL MEET IN LONDON

London, September 17.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and other defence chiefs met at the Foreign Office today for top level defence talks.

Others at meeting were the First Sea Lord, Admiral Lord Fraser, the Minister of Defence, Mr. A. V. Alexander, and the Minister of War, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell. Also present were the Vice-Chief of Air Staff deputising for Lord Trenchard, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Stafford Cripps, and members of Lord Montgomery's staff.—United Press.

He said that it was becoming obvious that there were forces instigating armed insurrection in the Shan state in the same way as was occurring elsewhere in Burma.

Documents and pamphlets seized from exponents of armed insurrection had urged simultaneous and violent uprisings over the whole Shan state, he added.—Reuter.

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Europe's Bumper Harvest

HEAVY YIELDS MAY RELAX RATIONING REGULATIONS

London, September 16.

Most of Europe's harvest is in and it is the biggest since before the war.

In almost every country reporting in an Associated Press survey agricultural experts said there were heavy yields of grains and vegetables— heavy enough probably to permit relaxation of at least some food rationing regulations.

Last year—when Europe was in direst need—drought ruined crops.

In the opinion of some diplomats and nutrition experts, the big crops came just in time and should help to ease political and social tension.

"Without this bumper harvest nothing could have prevented our going over the rationing," said Sir John Boyd Orr, former Director General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation. "Had this harvest been as bad as last year's in Europe, no power that could mobilize could have prevented upheavals."

Europe, in the autumn of 1948, is still far from being self-sufficient. But if food imports from the United States and other lands remain at present levels there will be more to eat for the average European.

The outstanding fact of this year's harvest reports gathered by the Associated Press is that timely rains and a generally favourable growing season followed the disastrous drought of last year in Central and Southeastern Europe.

After a very lean year, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and por-

tions of Romania, Poland and Germany are, from the nutritional viewpoint, in much better position.

New Harvests

Virtually all reports stressed, however, that yields of the principal crops are good, but still below pre-war levels. On the favourable side, there was considerable harvesting of crops new to many regions—namely rice, which was produced on a considerable scale in Italy, Hungary and some Balkan countries.

Among unfavourable aspects of the crop reviews was a steady loss of the fertility of the soil because of shortages of fertilizer, and a widespread shortage of adequate agricultural machinery.

"The shortage of fertilisers is acute, with much land reaching a depth of exhaustion not known for a century," said James Dillon, Eire's Minister of Agriculture, and his concern was echoed from other parts of Europe.

Despite a somewhat easier position there was little prospect that any considerable areas of Europe would abolish the universal food ration tickets.

The most favoured country in this respect appeared to be Hungary, where, after a bumper crop, rationing is a formality. In numerous other countries there will be some increase of rations, especially in the category of vital cereal foods.

Reports from the Soviet zone of Germany were incomplete, but some information trickling out to the West indicated there were food shortages in some quarters.

Brighter News

Otherwise brighter harvest news came from both sides of the line separating Communist dominated countries from the West.

No overall statistics on the Russian harvest were available, but everything indicated it was good. The Ukraine, Moldavia, Crimea and the Northern Caucasus, Moscow dispatches said, have reported to Prime Minister Josef Stalin that already they have turned in to the State 120,000,000 bushels of bread grain than they did last year.

In 1944 he was appointed Director-General of the Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains and held that position until the end of the war and then returned to the Far East in 1946. He retired only this year because of ill health.—United Press.

JERUSALEM FIGHTING

Haifa, September 17. Reports of the Jerusalem situation covering the past 24 hours received by the United Nations Truce Headquarters here on Thursday night said there was fire from both sides with considerable sniping in the Mount Zion sector.

In Jerusalem, an official Israeli communiqué said that Israeli positions in the Zion sector of the city were heavily shelled by Arabs on Wednesday night and Thursday morning.

"Our troops returned the fire scoring a direct hit on an enemy position," the communiqué said. —Associated Press.

RADIO

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12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—A Light Orchestral Programme with Vocal.

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.35 p.m.—"Pan America" Presented by Philip Burn. (Studio)

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

4.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.

4.01 p.m.—"Here We are again" (ORBS)

6.35 p.m.—"A Night at the Hungaria".

6.45 p.m.—Terry Lou at the Piano. (Studio)

7.00 p.m.—"Unit Requests" Linda Cater Calling—Royal Army Dental Corps. (Studio)

8.00 p.m.—World and Home News. (London Relay)

8.35 p.m.—"Saturday Round-up" A Talk—"Ladies Known Tribes of Northern Yunnan" by Dr. G. G. Davis. (H.K. University). Studio.

8.50 p.m.—Melodies from British Radio. (BBC)

9.00 p.m.—Schumann's Concerto in A Minor, Op. 44. Mrs. Hase. Piano with Orchestra conducted by Walter Guller.

9.30 p.m.—Lullaby Ballet Egyptian. New Light Symphony Orchestra.

9.45 p.m.—"The Man from Malaga Garden"—Adventure 2. "The Rajah's Baby". (BBC)

10.00 p.m.—World and Home News. (London Relay)

10.15 p.m.—Weather Report.

10.30 p.m.—"Chester" and Dando Mith.

10.45 p.m.—Weather Report and Close Down.

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TOMORROW

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And An All Star Cast

French Can Go To Canada

Ottawa, September 16.

The Canadian Government announced tonight that French citizens will in future be admitted to Canada as immigrants on the same basis as citizens of the British Commonwealth.

The decision was taken by the Cabinet today and brought into immediate effect by an Order-in-Council.—Reuter.

Cunningham Opposition To Italy

London, September 17.

Two famous brothers who commanded British forces in the Mediterranean area—the Cunninghams—opposed Thursday that Italy be denied control of her former African possessions.

They are Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, now as Admiral of the Fleet, and General Sir Alan Gordon Cunningham, for a time Commander of the British Eighth Army in Africa and later High Commissioner for Palestine.

They and a number of other distinguished Britons signed a letter published by the Times on Thursday in which the case of the African populations is pleaded.

It was argued that in a moment of great stress when the co-operation of Africans was needed, the British government promised that the rule of Italians would not again be imposed on Africans.—Associated Press.

Damages Awarded

Hawick, Scotland.

September 16.

Agreed damages of £1,500 against the War Department were awarded at the Hawick Sheriff Court today to the father of a 15-year-old boy, who was seriously injured when he picked up a phosphorus grenade which exploded.

The father, Mr. John Redpath, sued the War Department on behalf of his son.

It was stated that on November 8, 1945, the boy was walking with friends and picked up an object which turned out to be a phosphorus grenade. It exploded and caused injuries which necessitated his immediate removal to hospital.—Reuter.

TYPHOON PASSES, ANOTHER ARRIVES

Tokyo, September 17.

The typhoon passed northward beyond Tokyo today, leaving at least four persons dead, scores injured and 15,000 homeless and unleashing downpours on the uplands that threatened to boost the rivers over their banks.

Another typhoon, blowing up over the Formosa area, posed a second threat to the Japanese islands.

Winds up to 80 miles an hour lashed the Honshu and Hokkaido coastlines and rain drenched portions of the highlands at the rate of one inch an hour.

Japanese Weather Bureau officials issued hard warning for the already hard-hit lowlands north and west of Tokyo.

The police listed as "considerable" crop damage in Gumma, Ibaraki and Yamaguchi Prefectures.

In Ibaraki 750 homes were un-

der flood waters and three bridges went out when a dyke was broken through at one place.

More Homes Flooded

Another 3,000 homes were reported inundated in Yamaguchi Prefecture.

The centre of the typhoon "Joan" moved over the ocean 80 miles due East of Sendai. In the back country and mountain areas as much as 23 inches of rain fell in 24 hours.

The Formosan typhoon "Jen-kie" is slapping that island with 60-mile winds and moving northward toward the Southern Japanese home islands.—United Press.

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"THE LONG NIGHT"

Henry FONDA • Barbara Bel GEDDES

MILITARY CARGO PILED ON DOCKS

San Francisco, September 17.

Some 50,000 tons of backed up military cargoes destined for the Far East but piled up on docks in the 15 day maritime strike began moving—by trickles—into ships' holds on Thursday.

The Army's own civil service employees, hired despite picket lines of striking CIO longshoremen, worked on two army transports at the Oakland army base. Three other army transports there are awaiting cargoes.

No troops were being used. The Army for the time being at least had sufficient men from the number recruited at its picketed employment offices. But if troops are required later, Secretary of Army Royal has announced there will be little hesitation to use them.

The fate of army cargoes at their destination may be yet another matter. Longshore leader Harry Bridges has announced all ships loaded by non-union stevedores or by troops would be considered "hot"—unsafe to labour. He said cargo handlers in foreign ports would be asked to keep hands off.

However, there appeared little doubt the army could use its own men to unload at occupation ports at least.

A possible break in the stalled strike situation was seen in the army announcement that a Seattle stevedoring firm, Griffiths and Sprague had made a separate peace with the longshoremen and has offered to load ships. The Army said it has not yet decided whether to accept. The longshoremen's union said it had signed a satisfactory contract with Griffiths and Sprague calling for a \$30.15 an hour wage increase.

Army Cargoes

The Union added it would have been willing to work for the pre-strike scale in the handling of army cargoes. Most other companies are

members of the Waterfront Employers Association which has refused to handle army cargoes if it meant dealing with CIO longshoremen whose leaders have not signed affidavits disavowing communism.

In Washington, CIO President Philip Murray urged Secretary Royal by letter to use independent stevedoring companies with which the union has contracts, rather than hire its own non-union workers directly. He also urged Royal to compel all steamship companies to observe army contracts and move army cargoes. If the army needs to hire men directly, he added, it should hire them through union hiring halls.

Murray's letter didn't mention the army's announced intention to use troops if necessary.

Waterfront sources said Secretary Royal and officers of the Army Transportation Corps were planning to fly to San Francisco on Friday to look into the impasse of military cargoes.

The strike had a new twist on Thursday. Bridges filed a US \$750,000 libel suit against the Waterfront Employers Association, The Pacific American Shipowners Association and their members, alleging slander and libel were contained in a public statement issued by the employer groups on September 12.

The suit said the employers' statement was intended to "publicly impute membership in the communist party" to Harry Bridges.—Associated Press.

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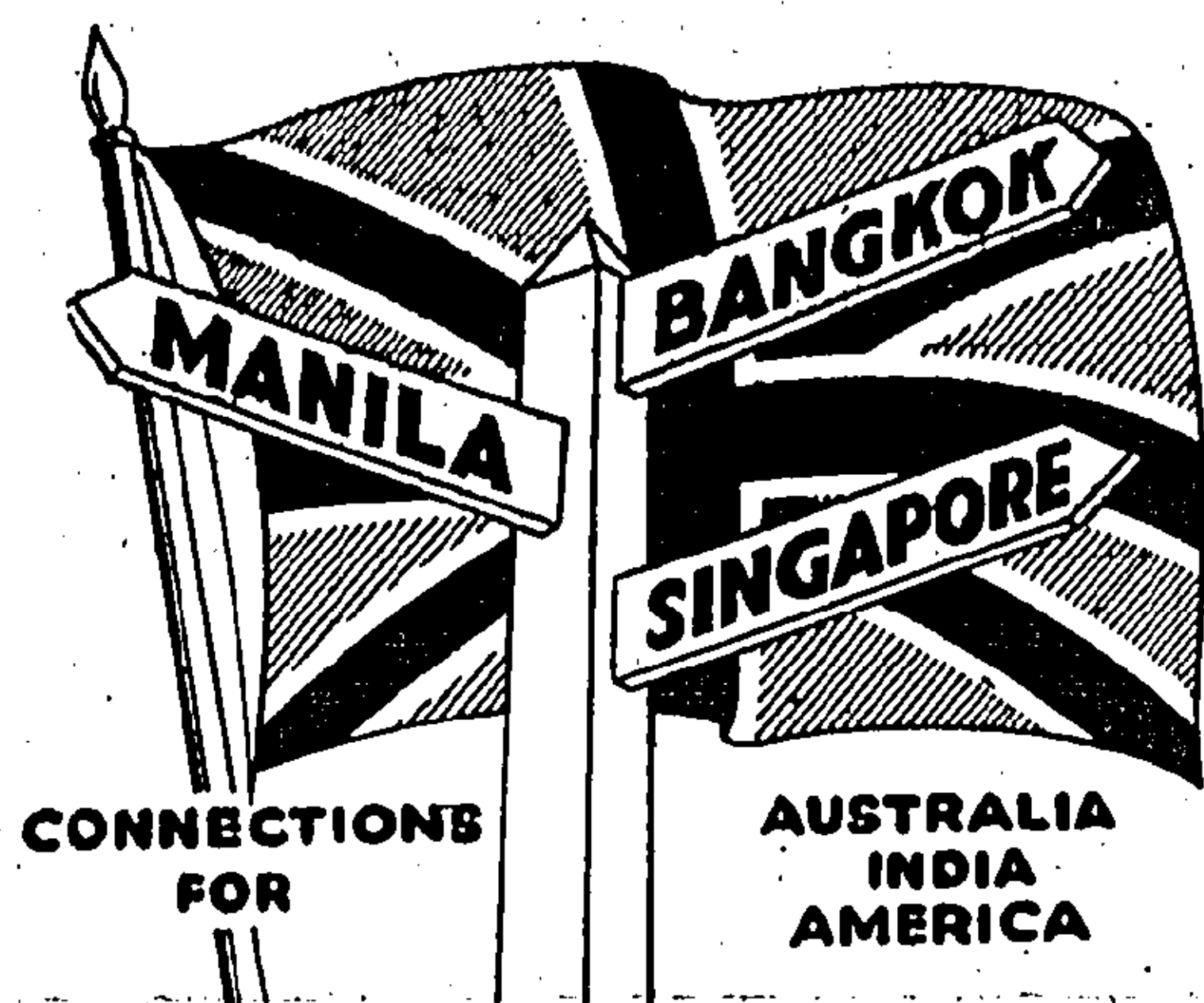
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MARRIAGE

LAU-LUI—The wedding between Mr. Lau Pui of Kowloon and Miss Lui Shou-chun of Hong Kong is to be taken place today in Canton. Reception will be given in Canton and 43 Peking Road, Kowloon.

ENGAGEMENT

RAMOS-PITCHFORD—The engagement is announced of Purita B. Ramos to Charlie Pitchford R.Q.M.S. Royal Artillery.

DEFENCE MEASURES

Those who proclaim that 'There will be no war' have every reason to gain confidence as the days slip by. Even so, there can be no excuse for closing eyes entirely to the high degree of tension in Berlin, or for failure to take elementary precautionary measures. It was thought this week when it was officially announced that important measures for the slowing down of demobilisation from the Services had been agreed by the Chiefs of Staff and the Cabinet, that this slowing down could be regarded, as an important defence measure—that Britain could not be caught entirely unprepared. The subsequent disclosure that this would mean an increase in the total personnel of the armed forces by 8,000 men at the end of the present year was of course ludicrous, the more so as it was seriously submitted as an indication that the Government had not overlooked its defence responsibilities. Knowing roughly the service strength of British battalions overseas, including Hong Kong, figures of this kind can only have the effect of adding to anxieties rather than relieving them.

The present session of Parliament has been called for the sole purpose of forcing through the Bill for the reform of the House of Lords. The Opposition would, however, be failing in their duty if they do not press for answers on defence matters, particularly on one particular issue. Whether the Government has any detailed plan for rapid re-formation of our fighting forces in an emergency? If war can come as suddenly as Lord Montgomery and others have predicted, surely every detail of remobilisation should be mapped out long before it is called for. Even more urgent and even less provocative would be some indication that Britain's civil defence can be recreated.

Three months ago, Lord Montgomery talked of the part that Territorials might have to play in this field. Two months ago, Lord Field spoke of beginning the training of civilian instructors next January. Last month, Sir John Hodgson, Inspector-General of Civil Defence, said that the broad outlines of a new Civil Defence service (though not the details) had been approved by the Cabinet. Events may give ample time for all these conceptions to sort themselves out into practical coherency; on the other hand, the demand for civil defence might be sudden indeed. International

There have been many criticisms of the ineffectiveness of the United Nations Organisation but it does remain, as the Secretary-General, Mr. Trygve Lie, has stated in the third report, the chief force that holds the world together against all the conflicting strains and stresses that are pulling it apart.

Britain attaches the utmost importance to United Nations activities, has given them wholehearted support and has always sought to make the Organisation an effective international instrument. With other like-minded Powers she will devote keen attention to the question of procedure which will be the most important matter before the General Assembly meeting in Paris next week (September 21). For this question is closely bound up with that of ineffectiveness.

The General Assembly has done much to promote international co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields but it has done surprisingly little to work out general principles for promoting international co-operation in the political field. Careful studies have now been carried out of past decisions taken and valuable recommendations have been made for improving the procedure and machinery of conciliation within the Charter. The report of the Interim Committee set up a year ago are now available and will be discussed at the Paris meeting. Unless procedure can be improved and the use of the veto voluntarily restricted it will be difficult, perhaps impossible, to settle the major problems of contention between East and West. The United Nations Organisation will become 'frozen in utility', to use a phrase of the Canadian Foreign Minister. Better procedure can break up deadlock just as an improved currency can unlock trade.

Into The Post

In order to understand the setting for these reports it is important to go back a little into the past. When the United Nations Charter was drawn up at the San Francisco Conference the veto was included because it was realised that it was no good having a majority decision on a substantive or major problem unless all the Big Five were in agreement. It was, however, laid down by four of the Great Powers (not by Russia) that the veto should not be used 'willfully to obstruct the operation of the Security Council'. That is, of course, precisely what happened on numerous occasions. Soviet Russia does not like majority voting at Lake Success, where the majority is often against her, so she uses her veto right (at the recent Danube conference where the majority was in her favour she exploited this to the full). Britain, incidentally, has never exercised her right to use the veto.

At the Assembly meeting at the end of 1947 Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, made proposals for improving procedure and revitalising the Organisation. He said: 'The United Nations will never last if the veto privilege is intensification gives no excuse for panic, but ample grounds for preparedness. There is a general feeling—which would be an excellent thing for the government to prove unjustified—that confusion and indecision are the main characteristics of our immediate defence policy, military and civil.

Britain's Colonies

At meetings in Geneva this week of the United Nations special Colonial Committee there have been renewed attempts by Russia and a few other countries with axes to grind, to discredit British colonial administration and to institute, in effect, direct United Nations supervision of 'non-self-governing territories'. The British Government have rightly decided to oppose any such move in the bluntest possible manner. The Russian spokesmen at United Nations gatherings have from time to time suggested that such an attitude implies that the British Government have something to hide. In fact it is incomparably easier to visit even the remotest British colony than any part of the U.S.S.R. The British Government cannot, on any showing, be accused of any excessive insistence on British rights as a colonial power. If now, even they feel, the time has come to dig in their heels, we may be sure that it is so indeed.

MACHINERY OF CONCILIATION

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The Interim Committee was set up for one year by a majority vote at the end of last year in spite of the opposition of Russia and her satellites, who refused to become members. The Assembly instructed the Interim Committee to consider the problem of voting and to submit proposals for a new machinery for mediation and conciliation in disputes. Reports on these questions were submitted to the Secretary General two months ago and contain draft proposals for submission to the Assembly this month, the aim being to decide with procedure on the agenda.

Shanghai Enjoys The Moon Festival

Shanghai, September 17. Despite President Chiang Kai-shek's appeal for Spartan frugality and Trojan industriousness, Chinese in Shanghai are lavishly celebrating the Moon Festival, with all confectioneries besieged by customers seeking to buy moon cakes and all markets crowded by housewives buying chickens, ducks and other delicacies for tonight's feasting.

While the Moon Festival is no longer an official holiday, festive mood is noticeable everywhere, especially among messengers, servants and coolies, who are cashing in on a large amount of tips. The Government price ceiling plus austerity measures prevented the appearance of a no-strike order of previous years. The Government rules that no moon cake may be priced above CY0.50 but heavy sales at that price gave confectionaries a big profit and increased the consumption of huge quantities of sugar, flour and other ingredients. Even in Changchun—northernmost government stronghold in Manchuria—the people temporarily forgot the three-month siege by the Communists and celebrated the moon festival with moon cakes of the moon (US\$1.25) per pound and pork at the same price.—United Press.

SHIPS IN DISTRESS

New York, September 16. The Coast Guard cutter Bibb radioed today that she has reached the storm-battered Portuguese fishing schooner, Gaspar, 3,000 miles off the Newfoundland coast. The winds were dying down, the Bibb reported, but the sea still was too rough to attempt the removal of the crew of 40 from the vessel. The Bibb was standing by. Earlier, an unconfirmed message from her captain said she was leaking badly and would have to be abandoned. Thirty-eight of the crew of the Gaspar, a 726-ton, 81-foot freighter, the Lalester, were rescued today in mid-Atlantic amid hurricane-lashed mountainous seas. Twenty men were picked up by an American ship, the Cecil N. Bean, 400 miles Southwest of Cape Race, Newfoundland, while the rest were rescued by an Argentine steamer. Four men were lost. The Portuguese auxiliary vessel Valo-Tormosa Segundo sprang a leak and sank early today, eight miles south of Oporto, Portugal. Lloyd's shipping intelligence reported. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by a steamer, the report added.—Router.

One report recommends that the 'Little Assembly' should be permanent; it adds that while the Committee has functioned effectively in the past year the value of its work would be enhanced if Russia and her satellites joined it. In the report on 'methods for promotion of international co-operation in the political field' there is a recommendation that in cases of dispute the Security Council should appoint a representative to act as conciliator. There is also a draft proposal for setting up a body for enquiry and conciliation its functions are set out in 10 Articles.

The proposals put forward are based on the ideas set out by Mr. Marshall at the end of last year though suggestions for limiting the use of the veto are not as specific as those put forward by the U.S. Secretary of State. The repeated rules of conduct which were originally proposed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, Britain's Foreign Minister, at the meeting in 1946 and again in 1947.

The Interim Committee recommends that the Assembly should call a conference which would deal with the question of suppressing or limiting the right of the veto enjoyed by the five Permanent Members. The Argentine delegation has also put forward a proposal to this effect. Britain has throughout been opposed to any change in the Charter while pressing for voluntary restriction in the use of the veto. It is not expected that the majority of the delegates will be in favour of such a conference if the intention is to alter the terms of the Charter in relation to the veto; but there will probably be a majority in favour of improving procedure with the Charter.

The reports of the Interim Committee are likely to lead to interesting debate and to valuable decisions to improve the machinery of conciliation; but much, of course, depends upon the attitude adopted by Soviet Russia.

Orders Compulsory Mediation

Tokyo, September 17. Exasperated by the stalling tactics of the Japanese Electric Industry Workers' Union, the Government has decided to take the dispute to the Central Labour Relations Board for compulsory mediation. The decision was reached yesterday in a meeting by four Cabinet Ministers under whose jurisdiction the question comes and is expected to be formally approved at a Cabinet meeting this morning. Japanese newspapers considered it probable that Cabinet will issue a formal announcement this morning and at the same time issue a ban on the continuation of electric power strike during the period of mediation with a threat of severe penalties in the case of violation. Union leaders had been meeting daily since the warning was issued by SCAP leaders on Sunday to submit the case for arbitration but have announced no decision. In fact a spokesman for the Tokyo Chapter announced plans for a second round of blackouts on the night of September 22, involving ten minute power stoppages to major shopping centres of the city, such as Ginza, Asakusa, Shinjuku, and Shibuya, and three-hour stoppages to large factories followed by an hour-long suspension of power supply for metropolitan tramlines, subways and elevated trains at noon of September 23, and a ten-minute blackout at night.—Reuter.

Actual Totals

So much for the trend of net balances. Now let us take some of the actual totals of imports and exports for the 18 months ending in the first half of 1947. In the first half of 1947 imports from the Western Hemisphere totalled £231,000,000 and in the second half they were £433,000,000 but in the first half of 1948 they had dropped to £348,000,000. The

TRADE CHANGING ITS DIRECTION

By JOHN KINGSLEY

When a little more than a year ago Britain's overseas trade policy had to be drastically changed to cope with a rapidly widening imbalance of payments, the problem was not only to try to eliminate the gap but also to change the geographical direction of a large part of imports and exports. The 'gap' within the 'gap'—the unwieldy adverse balance with the U.S.A. and other Western Hemisphere hard currency countries—was the crux of the problem. The first step, therefore, was a heavy cutting of imports from these countries and their replacement where essential by purchases from soft currency countries. The second step was to raise exports, generally but to increase those to hard currency countries. None of these steps could be accomplished overnight. Old import contracts had to be completed, new sources of supply sought. Domestic supplies diverted to export markets. Now, however, it is possible to see how the change in trade policy is progressing. Overseas trade figures for the 12 months to June this year show that Britain's import policy is definitely achieving results and that the export drive is making progress. Trade with the important Commonwealth and Western European countries is, moreover, expanding.

The outstanding trend of the balance of trade over this period has been a reduction in the total for the Western Hemisphere group of countries and particularly the U.S.A. This average monthly rate of the adverse balance with the U.S.A., Canada and Newfoundland, the Argentine and the rest of the Western Hemisphere dropped from £62,750,000 in the third quarter of 1947 to £47,500,000 in the fourth quarter of 1947 and to only £2,250,000 in the first half of 1948. Satisfactory as this decline was, there was an even greater decline in the case of the U.S.A. alone, the monthly average dropping from £21,500,000 in the third quarter of 1947 to £12,250,000 in the first quarter of 1948 and to only £8,250,000 in the second quarter. The decline over the 12 months for Canada and Newfoundland was from £19,000,000 to £14,250,000 and for the Argentine from £10,250,000 to £5,000,000.

As Britain's total adverse trade balance averaged monthly rates of £68,000,000, £39,500,000, £29,500,000 and £44,000,000 over the four quarters respectively, this change in trade with the Western Hemisphere group meant changes elsewhere. Most notable was the reduction from the £22,250,000 monthly rate of £9,000,000 in the third quarter of 1947 to a virtual balance in the second quarter of 1948 with European countries and a switch from a favourable rate of £2,000,000 to an adverse balance of £6,750,000 monthly with other soft currency countries. The favourable balance with the Union of South Africa increased from £5,250,000 to £7,750,000; South Africa as a gold earning ranks next in importance to the dollar area in Britain's drive to acquire hard currencies.

Sweden has placed a third substantial order for Vampire jet fighter planes with the British aircraft firm of De Havilland. Respecting the Swedish Government's security regulations, De Havilland's order declined to reveal how many fighters have been ordered. In January, Sweden placed the largest order ever received by the British aircraft industry for jet planes of the same type. The first order was placed in 1946. De Havilland spokesman said today that the Swedes have delivered extensively in South Sweden and above the Arctic Circle and have been pleased with their performance.—Reuter.



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DEMAND FOR EARLY STATEMENT BY GOVT ON MALAYAN SITUATION

COUNCIL TAKES UP HYDERABAD APPEAL

Paris, September 17. The United Nations Security Council voted eight to nil on Thursday to take up Hyderabad's appeal for help against invaders from India.

Then the Council adjourned until Monday while Indian troops were closing in on the military centre of Secunderabad.

Both Hyderabad and India were heard briefly by the Council after a tangled debate whether it would take up the question at all.

It was the first full dress performance by a United Nations agency in the newly decorated Palais de Chaillot.

The Hyderabad delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Nawab Mohi Uddin Khan, appeared for "action swift and determined."

In anger, India's Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Prime Minister of Mysore State told the Council that Hyderabad was not a nation and for that reason the Security Council had no right to intervene. Earlier he had told reporters the clash was a domestic question, not an international war.

The Nawab asked the Council to stop the war at once and end the "premeditated aggression." Nothing in the relations of the two territories, he said, gave India the right to send troops into Hyderabad to preserve order. He said India had violated a standstill agreement as a "scrap of paper."

If the Council would require India to get out of Hyderabad, he said, his country would agree to closely integrated co-operation with India.

"And we are prepared," he added, "to give these words full meaning and validity."—Associated Press.

Cuts In French Expenditure

Paris, September 16. The French Premier, Mr. Henri Queuille, had decided to put the brake on all unnecessary expenditure and make the following economies before the end of the year.

1.—10,000 million francs on military expenditure.

2.—5,000 million francs on nationalised industries.

3.—4,000 million francs on the Civil Service.

4.—3,000 million francs on reconstruction.

New indirect taxes would bring in about 30,000 million francs and direct taxes 50,000 million.

M. Queuille said the present financial crisis was worse than that of 1932-23, because France had been unable to unlock her American credits.

This, he said, was understandable. "We cannot ask a nation which is placing extra burdens on its taxpayers to help us unless we make considerable sacrifices ourselves," he said.

Meanwhile, the French Government prepared to rush through Parliament a short bill making strikes in the police force illegal.—Reuter.

United Party Regains Power In S. Rhodesia

Salisbury, Rhodesia, September 16. The United Party, which has controlled the Southern Rhodesian Government since 1934, regained power, by a majority of 18 seats in the Legislative Assembly today by the mandate given by yesterday's general election.

The final state of the parties was: United Party 24; Liberals five; Labour one.

The United and Liberal parties fought out the main contest in the seventh general election since Southern Rhodesia was granted responsible government 25 years ago.

They differed, though not greatly, on private enterprise, native policy and relations with neighbouring territories.

It was thought here that large-scale immigration to Southern Rhodesia from Britain had probably been a deciding factor in the result of the election.

The Liberal Party stood for universal franchise, while the United Party advocated local African development under European leadership.—Reuter.

London, September 16. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, is expected to make a statement on Malaya next Wednesday.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, asked in the House of Commons today for assurance that a full statement on the Malayan situation would be made before the end of the special session of Parliament tomorrow week.

Members wanted the latest information before they dispersed, Mr. Eden said, adding that there was widespread concern about Malaya.

Mr. Eden's request reiterated the Conservative protest that no Government statement was made in last night's debate.

In reply to the points raised about Malaya, Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the House, said today that there were questions on the Order Paper for Wednesday and that it would be right then for the Colonial Secretary to make a statement on the Malayan situation.

Mr. R. A. Butler, a former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, also criticised the Government's handling of the Malayan situation when he resumed the debate on the King's Speech for the Opposition.

"The position in Malaya," he said, "is only one of the difficulties and inefficiency of the British Government."

"The fact that we had the Colonial Secretary sitting there yesterday looking exceedingly uncomfortable for a large part of the day and that he made no reply in the evening has left a nasty taste with us on the attitude of the Government on this vital question."

Mr. Butler also spoke on the issue between India and Hyderabad. He said that the British Government had declined to see representatives of Hyderabad when they were in Britain during the summer on their way to India.

Mr. Butler stated that he had done his best, through his experience of Indian affairs to try to bring the British Government together with the representatives of Hyderabad.

"I had absolutely no success," he said amid Opposition cries of "Shame."

The Government were adamant in saying that they would not intervene, or even see the representatives of Hyderabad, who were visiting this country on their way to India.

"The Government then resisted the suggestion, because of legal and technical considerations, of interfering or not in the affairs of one country or another," he added.

He believed that Sir Stafford Cripps had more influence with India than any other man and that the British Government had great influence with the Government of India.

"Therefore, I believe a very great responsibility rests on the shoulders of the British Government to exercise their influence in India at the present time to an extent which may bring this terrible situation to an end."

"I, therefore, say fairly and squarely, the responsibility does not only rest on the United Nations and the technical considerations whether this case can be heard. It rests fairly and squarely on His Majesty's Government to exercise their influence and to use it in the right way in a strong manner, which they have not yet used."

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Hussars in Singapore

Singapore, September 17. The Fourth Queen's Own Hussars—one of Britain's proudest regiments—arrived here from the United Kingdom today to reinforce British troops fighting a small-scale Communist revolt in Malaya.

The unit disembarked from the troopship Dilwara, which is continuing on to Hong Kong with troops for the Hong Kong garrison.—Associated Press.

He reportedly asserted that SCAP's letter along with the resultant "pressure" exercised by the Japanese government were "violations of the Potsdam declaration," of the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission and of the Japanese constitution.

He pointed out to Japanese Communists that this view already was voiced officially by leading Soviet representatives in Tokyo.

"We consider the measures taken by the occupation authorities and the Japanese government unlawful," Mr. Generalov declared.

The "Akahata"—Red Flag—daily, organ of the Japan Communist Party, said Mr. Generalov's statements were made on Tuesday at a meeting of representatives of the "Democracy Protection League" including Kaku Hosokari, Communist member of the House of Councillors.

Mr. Generalov is political adviser to Lieutenant General Kuzma Derevyanko, Russian representative on the Allied Council for Japan. The Red Flag said General Derevyanko was also present during part of the meeting with the Japanese Reds.

Mr. Generalov reportedly told the Japanese visitors that the Soviet Union will continue their resolute and vigorous stand "for fulfillment of resolution of the Allied powers."

He was quoted as saying: "To enable us to do so I would like you to furnish us with the necessary details. I also desire that democratic Japanese representatives will fight in the Diet against passage of the anti-people bill" for implementing General MacArthur's letter.

Mr. Generalov said the delay in Japanese repatriates from Russian controlled territories is a "matter of transportation technique."—United Press.

The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Alexander Panyushkin, demanded today that the 11-nation Far Eastern Commission reverse General Douglas MacArthur's policy banning strikes by Government employees in Japan.

The Ambassador is Russia's representative on the Commission, the chief Allied policy-making agency for the Pacific.

Mr. Panyushkin charged in a statement that General MacArthur's policy, which was carried out by the Japanese Government, violated the 1945 Potsdam Declaration.

"The Soviet delegation considers that the Far Eastern Commission cannot bypass such a gross violation by the Supreme Commander of the Commission's decision," Mr. Panyushkin said.

He called on the Commission to revoke his anti-strikes directive of July 22 and a Japanese Government ordinance of July 31 putting the directive into effect.

He also proposed that the "repressive measures against the workers and employees of Government enterprises and institutions should be discontinued."—Reuter.

He told the annual meeting of the Federation that at the end of the last war Britain led in the world in the production of ships, but after three years there was something wrong.

He said the delay in the repatriation of British prisoners of war was a disgrace, owing to the high standard of navigation and general operation.—Reuter.

At this point a Russian officer came from the basement of a nearby building and ordered the Soviet troops to lower their guns.

American reinforcements arrived and the Russians retreated.

In another incident a Russian soldier chased an aged German from the Soviet sector into the American sector. Near Anhalter railway station, a Soviet jeep containing four Russian soldiers came into the American sector, chasing a German soldier who had been shot.

The German soldier was shot and the Russians went back to their own car.—United Press.

Ruffner said "One of the Russians, jabbed a machinegun in my guts. I got mad, shoved it away and turned my own tommygun against him. Another Russian levelled his tommygun at me."

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Tokyo, September 16. The Russian political adviser, Mr. N. I. G. Generalov, at a three-hour meeting with Japanese Communist leaders, reportedly branded General Douglas MacArthur as a violator of the Potsdam declaration, and promised continued Russian support for the Japanese workers' struggle.

Mr. Generalov again referred to Gen MacArthur's letter of July 22 in which SCAP called for a Japanese ordinance banning strikes against the government, stating that such strikes would be counter to the objectives of the Allied occupation.

He reportedly asserted that SCAP's letter along with the resultant "pressure" exercised by the Japanese government were "violations of the Potsdam declaration," of the decisions of the Far Eastern Commission and of the Japanese constitution.

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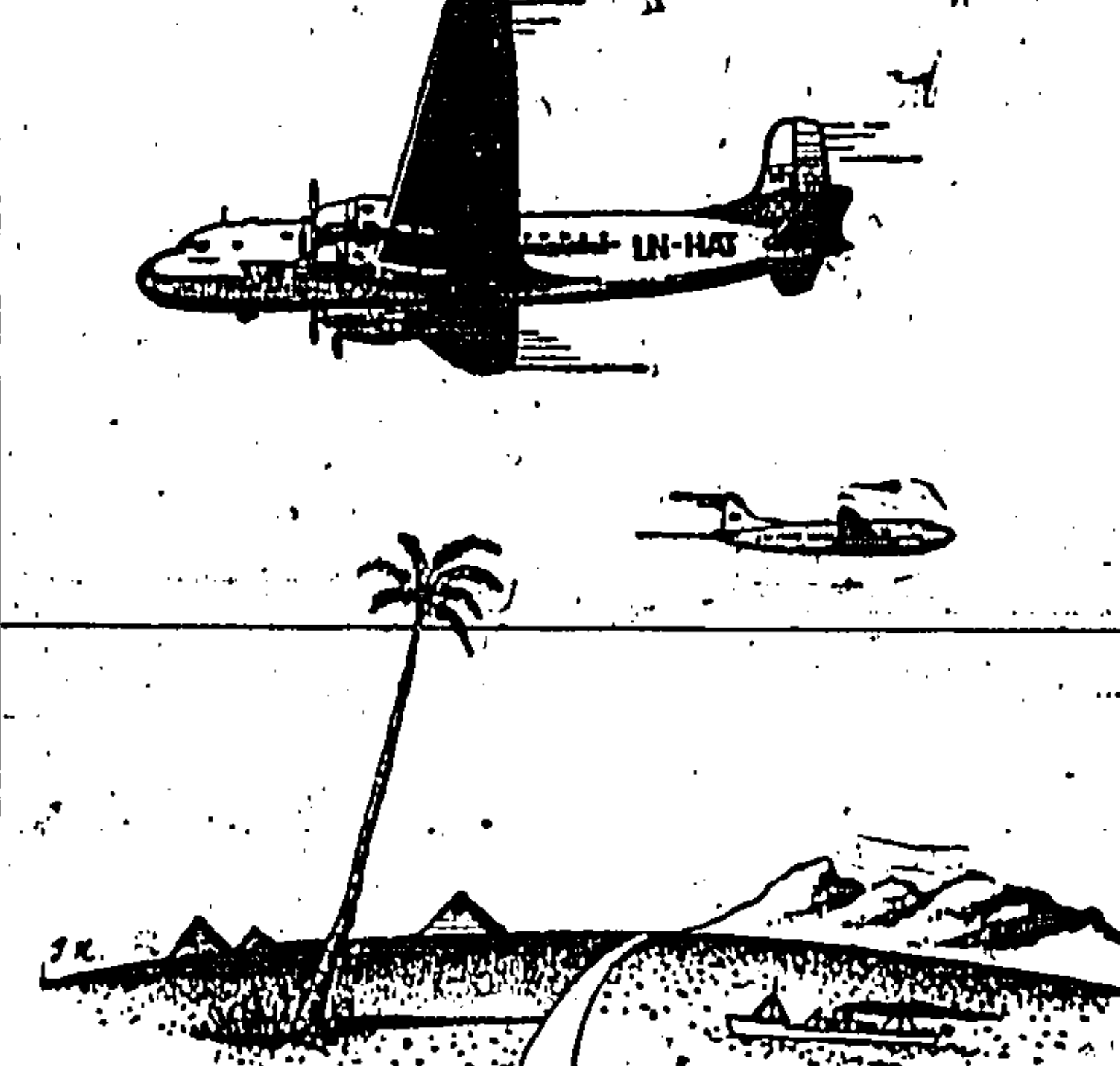
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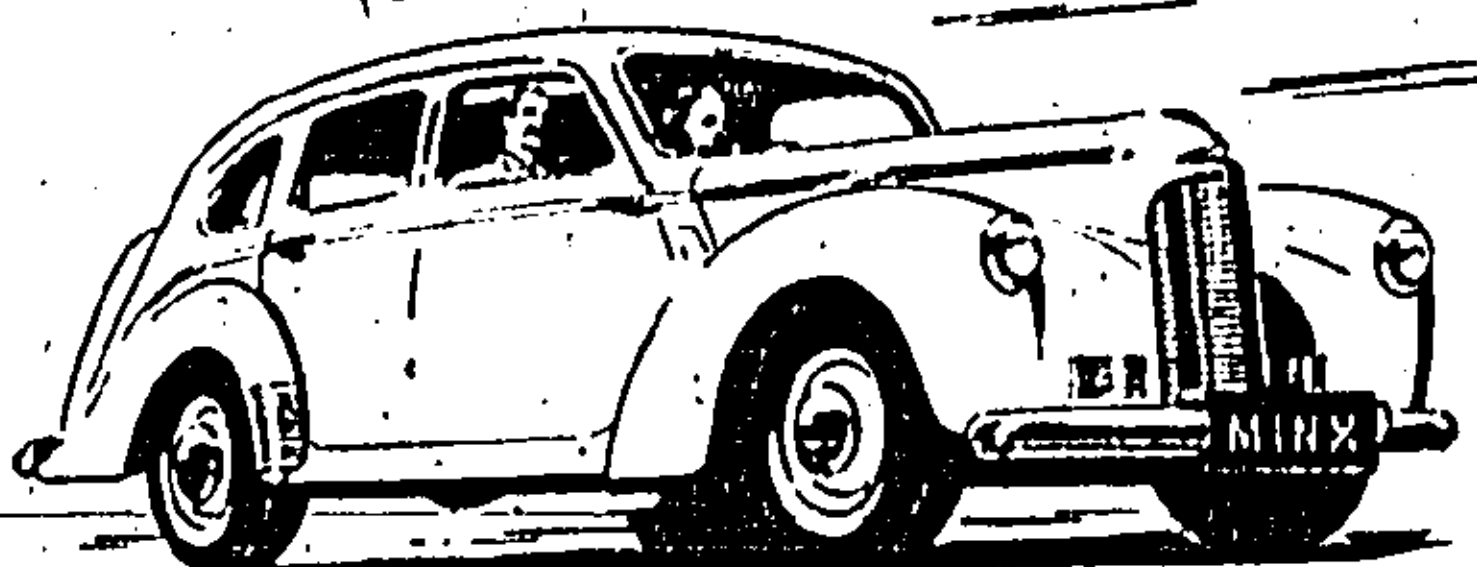
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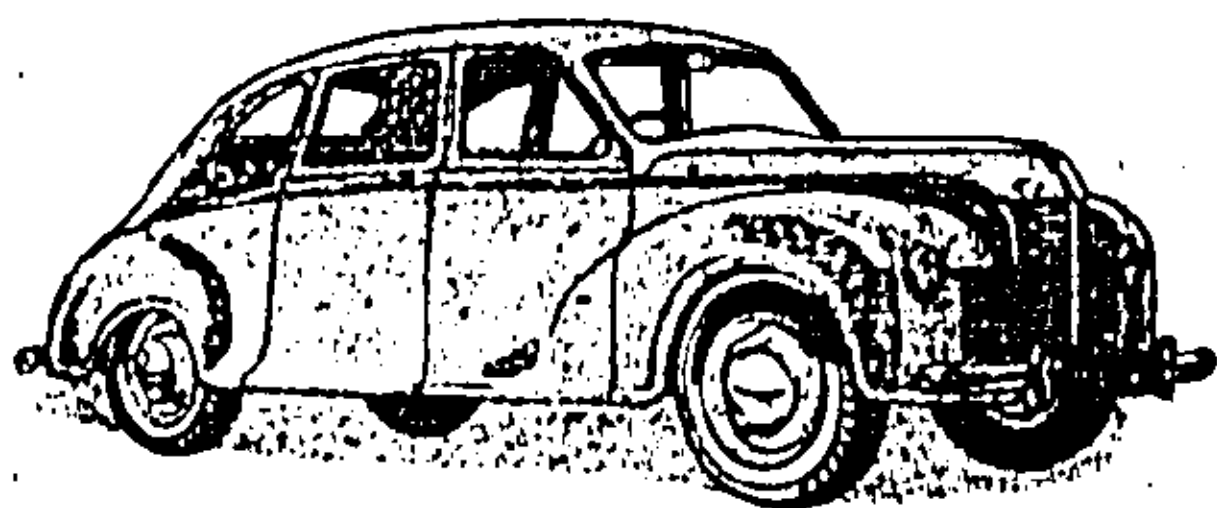
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MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS

TURBINE ENGINES FOR CARS BEING MADE IN BRITAIN

Striking claims have been made—savings of 200 lbs. in weight, and the development of 180 horse-power from engines only 17 ins. in diameter amongst them. Announcements of this kind are welcome proof of the vitality of the British motor industry and the foresight of its chief executives, but it must be admitted that the practical use of such engines in everyday motor-cars is neither for this year nor for next; 5 to 10 years from now would be a more sober estimate.

There are, firstly, a small group of cars made in limited quantities which are highly expensive for the accommodation which they offer and which depend for their appeal on a combination of remarkably high performance and safety. The British Healey with an engine of only 150 cubic inches capacity has covered a measured distance timed by the Royal Automobile Club at no less than 141 miles per hour, and although this is abnormal even judged by British standards, there are a number of other products, such as the Bentley, Bristol, Fraser Nash,

Recently two British companies, one a fledgling of some two years, the other one of the oldest established firms in the automobile industry, announced the construction of a turbine engine for motor-cars.

The younger company, Centrax Ltd., was formed by people who were amongst the pioneers in the development of turbine engines for fighter aircraft; the older concern, Rover's, were actually the first to get into production with the aircraft turbine engines designed by the now world-famous Air Commodore Whittle.

Lines which have been developed to give exceptional power in proportion to their size and to withstand high speed running indefinitely without trouble.

Striking Lowness
Most striking, however, will be the exceptional lowness of these cars. This is not achieved without sacrifice for the transmission encroaches upon the centre of the body, and although enclosed in a tunnel makes it difficult to seat more than two people on the front seat, Triumph overcame this by an ingenious compromise. The height of the car is lower than normal but, at the same time, a full three-seater bench-

ceed 70 m.p.h.; it will cruise quite comfortably at 50 m.p.h. and at this speed returns a fuel consumption as low as 32.5 m.p.g. Probably the greatest attraction, however, is the very small overall dimensions. The length is only 153 ins. and the width 61 ins. and this gives an ease of parking which makes the car highly suitable for town traffic and short journeys with many stops.

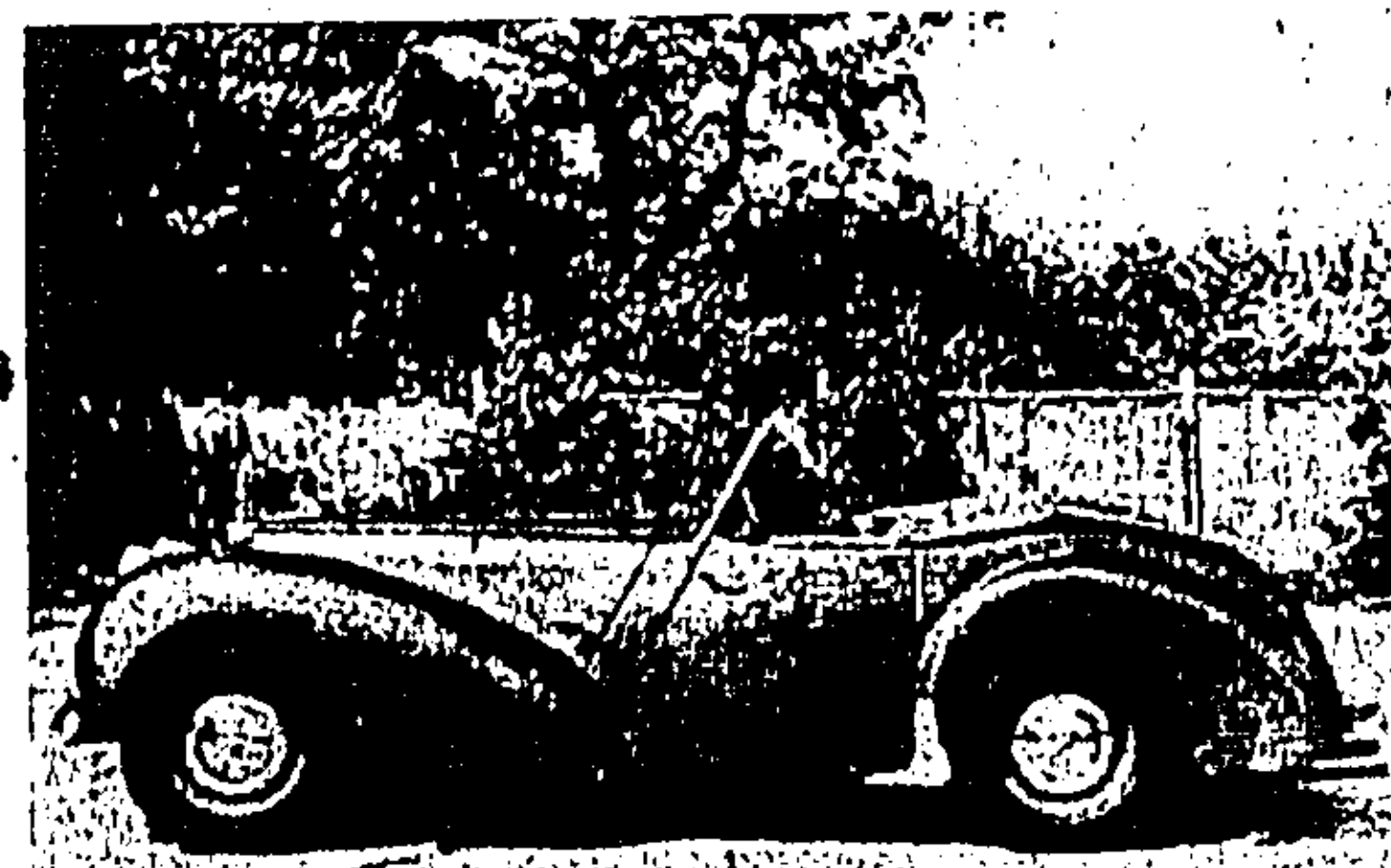
The Austin Company also produce a big car with 120 h.p. engine and this, typically, embodies a number of refinements which are found only on British cars such as the automatic jacking system. The touch of an electric switch activates an electrically-driven oil pump and lifts the front or back wheels, or both, at the driver's command. In other words, with a British car the presence of a service station and a mechanic around the corner is not assumed.

Chassis Oiling

A similar endeavour to make the driver self-sufficient in the oiling systems. These work on various principles. In some cases the movement of the car over the road work a float which pumps oil from a reservoir to the chassis bearings; in others the driver presses a plunger at intervals; yet a third scheme, used on the new Rover cars, is to seal all the chassis bearings and to enclose all the moving parts so that lubrication is required only at five to ten thousand mile intervals. Convenience to drivers and passengers is particularly prominent in all British designs.

Seats can be varied in height as well as slid to and fro; steering wheels can slide up and down the column and then be locked in the most comfortable position, and there are bench-type seats which have large dividing centrepieces at the front of the car as well as at the back, together with additional outer arm rests for the driver and the passenger. In Britain the overwhelming majority of cars built since the war have been of pre-war design. The new generation of

CONVERTIBLE ROADSTER



The Triumph Roadster was designed and built as a single car for the personal use of the managing director, Sir John Black, but so many people wanted a copy that it was put into series production. By raising the top and side windows the open body can be converted into a closed three-seater. ("Motor" photo)

Gordano, and Jaguar, which will exceed 90 m.p.h. by a substantial margin.

What is more they will do this with—remarkable economy—of running. The Bristol, for example, has recently returned a measured fuel consumption of 20 miles per gallon at a sustained speed of 80 m.p.h. and 26 m.p.g. at a sustained 70 m.p.h., both of these figures being taken with a corrected speedometer which means that they are the equivalent of roughly 75 and 100 m.p.h. with the ordinary commercial instrument.

Cars of this kind are powered with small engines—embracing the utmost in mechanical refinement as exemplified by aircraft engine practice. For example, the six-cylinder Bristol had three carburetors and an aluminium cylinder head, whilst both cars have large inclined overhead valves exactly as are used by Wright, Pratt & Whitney to secure maximum efficiency in airline operation. The brakes and steering connections of these cars and the suspension systems they employ are also directly related to racing-car practice and give safety and stability beyond comparison with normal cars.

Standing between these high-priced, handmade models, and the mass-production type are the faster cars, such as Jaguar, Triumph and M.G., which use a substantial volume of mass-produced parts in their making but yet achieve exclusivity by special engine design and body work. All these three cars have, for example, overhead-valve en-

type seat is provided. On the other two the very maximum in road-worthiness is sought and by putting the seats as closely as possible to the ground there is no doubt that a very striking appearance is achieved. All of these cars retain separate mudguards and headlamps, and although many think this to be unduly conservative style there can be little doubt of the very real practical advantages of the arrangements. Headlamps are accessible for adjustment and repair and any damage to the side of the car through road accidents is usually limited to parts which are easily detached and replaced.

Coming below these cars in price, and exceeding them in popular appeal are the lower-priced models which form in England, as elsewhere in the world, the vast bulk of the cars sold. Amongst the latest designs to be introduced is the Austin A40 Devon or Dorset which matches 40 developed horse-power, against a comparatively light and small car.

It will, in consequence, ex-

Expected To Own 42 Million Cars

The 153,000,000 persons expected to make up the population of the United States in 1953 can be expected to own 42,000,000 cars, according to John R. Davis, Ford director of sales and advertising, at new model announcement time. Mr. Davis reported that the 31,000,000 passenger cars now in use in the U.S. is 7,000,000 below what might be expected if the public could buy as many as it wanted. Steel and other shortages have held back production, but he said, will mean that not until 1950 will the average man be able to get immediate delivery.

Production of cars for the domestic market in 1948, Mr. Davis said, will not far exceed 1947's, 3,200,000 units while total car and truck production appears on the way to 5,000,000 units of which about 10 per cent will be exported. Mr. Davis added some new figures on used car prices. He said that since 1941 the price of one-year-old car has risen 180 per cent; more than 200 per cent for a two-year old car; and almost 500 per cent for a six-year old.

Austin Produces Two New Models

Two entirely new models have been announced by the Austin Motorcar Company (of Longbridge, Birmingham). They are the "A-90 Atlantic" drophead convertible coupe and the "A-70 Hampshire" medium size saloon. The convertible coupe has been primarily designed to attract the American motorist, but it is obvious that the whole world will be tremendously enthusiastic over its futuristic line and design. It is a striking looking sports car with a low, sweeping line and a distinct slope of the bonnet, which, in addition to its attractive appearance, gives the driver the best possible forward view. The car has a frontal appearance different to other cars of its range; it is more advanced in design. A notable feature is that it can be converted from a saloon to an open car and vice-versa by a power-operated switch on the driver's door. A side window also opens and shuts the side windows. This is the first time this feature has been incorporated in a standard British car. The engine is a four-cylinder overhead valve of 2,600 cubic capacity and has twin carburetors. It develops 88 h.p. at 4,000 r.p.m.

Additional To "16"

The "A-70 Hampshire" saloon is additional to the present type of Austin "16" which will still be in production for the next 12 months. Its frontal appearance is similar to the popular "A-40" with the line of the front wings carried through to rear enclosed wheels. The interesting features of the car include a four-speed gear-box and independent front suspension. The gear control on the steering column enables three persons to travel on the two front seats. Both these new models are being shown at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. They will be on view in a fortnight's time in New York and San Francisco.

Exports From UK Increase

The figures for vehicle exports from the United Kingdom in the first six months of 1948 show an encouraging increase over the statistics for the same period of 1947. A total of 115,800 cars and 34,000 commercial vehicles went overseas from January to the end of June this year, compared with 88,000 and 23,100 "respectively" for the first six months of last year.

In financial terms, vehicle exports were £51.4 million for the last quarter of 1947, £55.5 million for the first quarter of 1948, and £60.3 million for the second quarter.

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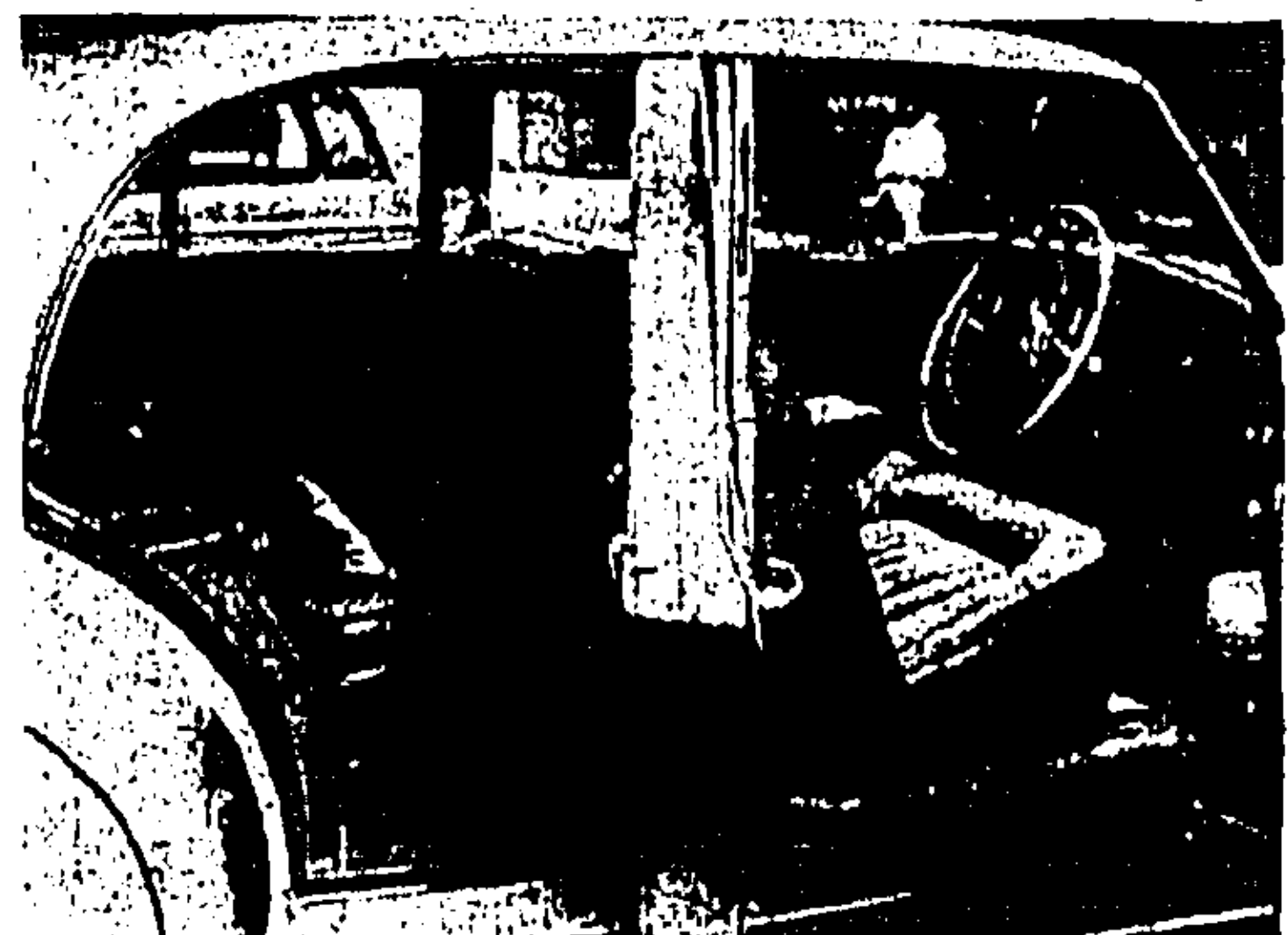
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The 135 h.p. Austin Princess model has a custom built body with aluminum panelling and a lavishly equipped interior. Both front and rear seats can be divided by a centre arm-piece. Front seats and small picnic tables are fitted into the back of the front seats. An inbuilt radio set has twin loudspeakers. ("Motor" photo)

Car Show For UK This Year

The United Kingdom's first International Motor Exhibition—33rd in the series organised by Britain's Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd.—will take place from October 27 to November 6 at Earl's Court, London. All the available space has been taken up by the 472 participating exhibitors. All sections of the industry will be well represented. The sections, with the numbers of exhibitors in each, are as follows: Car, 49; Carriage Work, 21; Accessory and Component, 251; Tyre, 10; Motor Boat, 48; Transport Service Equipment, 15; Caravan and Light Trailer, 18. The exhibition is international in scope.

Personality Can Cause Accidents

Poor driving can definitely be traced to personality factors, according to tests recently conducted by the Connecticut State Department of Motor Vehicles.

Studies were made of 180 licensed drivers, half having records of repeated traffic violations and accidents, and the other half having driven at least 100,000 miles with clear records. Tests made over a two week period showed marked differences in attitudes between the two groups. The group with bad records tended to feel that freedom from accidents depends more on good luck than on the driver's ability, and many showed evidence of emotional habits that might upset a driver under conditions of stress.

A large number of people in this group also expressed the belief that five to 10 drinks of alcoholic beverages had no effect on their driving ability.

Most striking contrast of opinion between the two groups was their preference as to driving speeds, the drivers with good records tending to prefer more moderate speeds.

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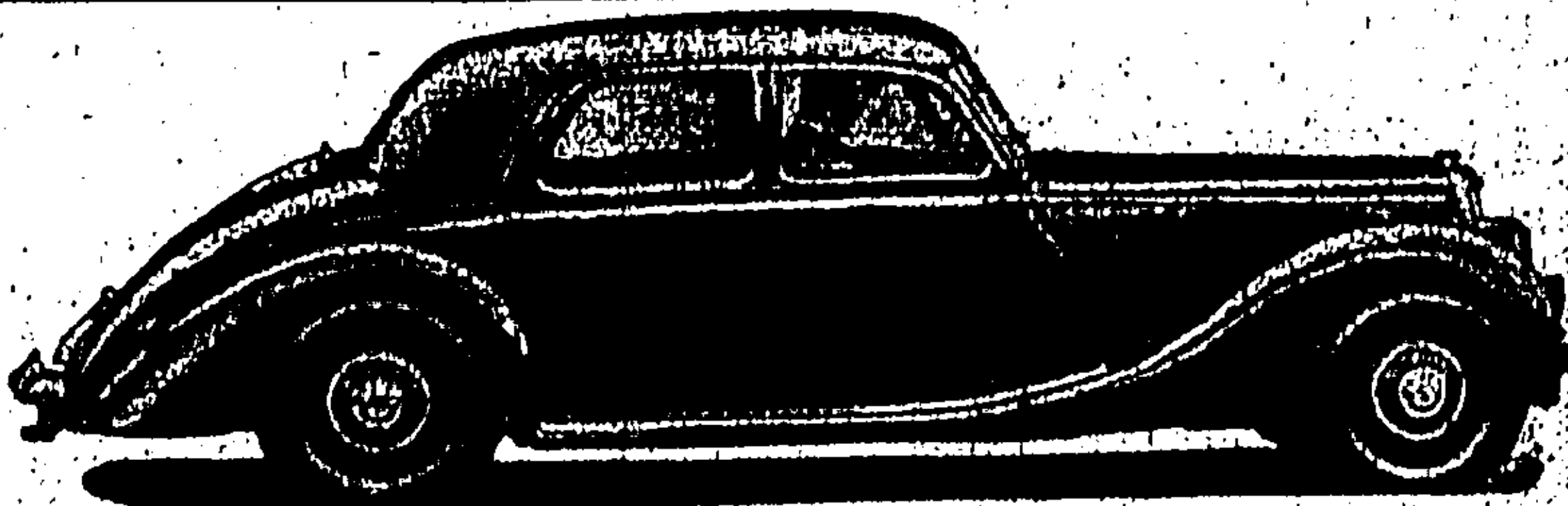
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Arts Described Non-Moral

Brighton, September 16. Describing the trends of contemporary stage, cinema and fiction in an address before the British Association of Scientists here, Viscount Samuel, President of the Royal Institute of Philosophy, declared that the arts had become frankly non-moral. "Crime is entertainment, murder a parlor game, adultery taken as a matter of course, compulsion and remorse have little place and religion never enters," he said.—Reuter.

Smuts

Calls For Immigrants

Capetown, September 16. General Jan Smuts, leader of the South African Opposition, called today for large-scale immigration into the Union to strengthen its position in a world in which "I see the danger signals."

He referred to the "apprehension" over the "great experiment in European civilization" in Africa and declared: "The only solution is to strengthen our numbers and to repeat the process that was set going on a smaller scale in a previous epoch."

"The Government Party (Dr. Daniel Malan's Nationalists) has been moved by similar considerations on different lines. They are going in for a policy of repatriation (of Africans), but that will not meet the matter constructively and properly as a policy of large-scale immigration could do."

"I do not think that in the interests of South Africa we should let this opportunity pass now and let down this strong move in the development of South Africa."

"I have a sense of urgency in this matter. I also see danger signals in the world. I see how precarious our position is in this great Continent, and this opportunity may never occur again." —Reuter.

Accusation By Pravda

Moscow, September 16. The United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, was today accused by Pravda of taking sides with the Anglo-American bloc in international affairs.

The Communist Party newspaper's critical analysis of Mr. Lie's recent annual report said, "Lie's position corresponds to the interests of the Anglo-American bloc and not to the interests of the peace and security of nations."

"Trygve Lie not only is unobjective, but actually is taking sides with the Anglo-American bloc and supporting the bloc's activities, which are directed towards evading and violating the Charter of the United Nations."

Pravda took exception to practically every important issue in Mr. Lie's annual report.—United Press.

TO CONTEST NEW AIR ORDER

London, September 16. The Opposition is to contest the Government's new order empowering the authorities to impose any unauthorised aircraft landing in Britain.

The order has been introduced to stem the activities of South African private company, the Mercury Airways, which has been making flights to and from Britain.

The Government maintains that this contravenes a provision in the Civil Aviation Act giving a monopoly on the South African route to a British State-owned airline.

A number of Conservatives have put down a motion for Monday night asking that the order be annulled.—Reuter.

FIJI CHIEFTAINS OFFER SERVICES

Suva, Fiji, September 16. Fiji chieftains have written to King George VI offering their services if Britain is involved in another war.

The letter said: "We know that the shadow of a possible impending war is cast on the world again and we hasten to assure Your Majesty of our services in whatever capacity for the defence of your person and empire—a task in which our young men have already, we hope, displayed some little prowess."

More than 2,000 Fijians served overseas in the last war.—Reuter.

MEETING ENDS IN BATTLE

De Gaullists And Communists Fight While General Watches

Paris, September 16. Communists and de Gaullists fought a pitched battle for 10 minutes today within a few feet of General Charles de Gaulle in the city of Grenoble. The General watched the fight unruffled and left unharmed.

The battle started when a Communist counter-demonstration tried to break up the arranged appearance of General de Gaulle in the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville in front of the Grenoble City Hall.

The General's bodyguards intervened and clubs flew. The battle became general between de Gaullists and Communists, sympathisers. At times there was will slugging within a few feet of the General himself.

Several persons from both sides were slightly injured before the police broke up the fighting. It was the first time the Communists had made a direct attempt to interfere with a public appearance of General de Gaulle himself appeared, although they had previously made many veiled threats in that direction.

The incident occurred when all France was about the series of crises over the past two months could lead only to an open fight between de Gaullists and Communists.

Economy Measures

The Grenoble battle exploded as the new Government of M. Henri Queuille announced through a radio broadcast a series of economy measures which led to the constant going out of strikes throughout the nation.

It is estimated that half a million workers were already on strike and more walkouts of varying duration are expected. Tonight, the Right Wing predominantly Catholic Popular Republican party announced that it would support the Government's programme only if the Government did something to cut the sky-high price of food. United Press.

Strike Epidemic

Some 300,000 Paris region metal workers today joined the spreading French strike epidemic against high prices, as the Government prepared for a debate tomorrow on a plan to stabilise the franc and replenish the State's empty coffers.

The metal workers downed the use of "bribery," women and other means "to persuade the apprentices to declare for the Communist against Marshal Tito." They also protested against "lying reports" about the attitude of the youths in the Czechoslovak press and on the wireless, the Yugoslav agency said.—Reuter.

Yugoslav Apprentices Leave Czechoslovakia

Belgrade, September 16. Three thousand Yugoslav industrial apprentices in Czechoslovakia are returning home immediately after alleged attempts by the Czechoslovak authorities to make them declare themselves against Marshal Tito, according to Tanjug, the Yugoslav news agency.

The agency reported from Prague that the youths held mass meetings on Tuesday and Wednesday demanding repatriation and protesting at the arrest of 80 of them by Prague police last week.

Seven of the apprentices' supervisors were arrested yesterday in various Czechoslovak towns, and an employee of the Social Department of the Yugoslav Embassy in Prague was detained, the agency said.

"Telephone lines linking youth hostels in Moravia were alleged to have been cut."

"Cruel Methods"

The mass meetings protested, according to the agency, against the "cruel police methods" used in the arrest of 80 apprentices, the alleged preventing of Yugoslav Embassy officials from getting in to contact with the youths and

USSR Plan For Radio Rejected

Copenhagen, September 16. Nine wavelengths have been allocated to Germany under the European wavelength plan drawn up by the European Radio Congress in Copenhagen which has now ended three months of intensive work in reorganising Europe's broadcasting.

The allocations are: The British Zone of Germany, 917 and 1,380; the American Zone, 989 and 1,002; the French Zone, 1,190 and 1,538; the Russian Zone, 1,570, the Occupation Forces' broadcast, 1,554; German station 1,043 (all Kilocycles). The stations will broadcast under a power of 70 kilowatts.

The discussions on the German allocations were stormy and sometimes bitter. The Russian view was that four wavelengths should be allocated—one for each Zone.

France, supported by the Western powers, opposed this and it was proposed that nine wavelengths should be provided. The British view was that Germany should have sufficient wavelengths to enable the German people to be well informed on world events and not to rely on one station only for information and comment.

Russia objected to this and in a stormy session, the Russian delegate described as "sabotage" the decision by the Danish President of the Congress, Mr. J. Holmblad, to put the matter to a ballot.

The Congress, nevertheless, carried the Western proposals. Germany was represented at the Congress by officials from the various occupation authorities. Objections against the presence of United States officials at the Congress were made by Russia on grounds that the Congress was only for European broadcasting nations, but they were rejected by a majority.—Reuter.

Apology To Ethiopian

Washington, September 16. The State Department tonight expressed regret for an incident in which the Ethiopian Minister to the United States, Mr. Ras H.S. Imru, was requested to leave a meeting hall here on Monday night because of his colour.

This took place at the Constitution Hall where a conference of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was being held.

The Hall is owned by the militant women's organisation, "The Daughters of the American Revolution," and has been the scene of similar incidents in the past.

The State Department made known its feelings after the Ethiopian Legation had lodged a formal protest.—Reuter.

"RED SHIRTS" OUTLAWED

Peshawar, September 16. The "Red Shirt" organisation founded by Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Muslim Congress Party supporter known as the "Frontier Gandhi," has been declared illegal by the North-West Frontier Government.

Khan Abdul, who is now President of the "People's Party" in the province, and his elder brother, Dr. Ishaq Sahib, last Congress Premier of the North-West Frontier Province, are in prison after being arrested for "anti-Pakistan activities."—Reuter.

Was Not A Solomon

Manila, September 16. Postmaster Andres Abella of Cebu had an intricate mathematical problem. His office ran out of one-cent stamps but had plenty of two-cent stamps. The problem: Whether to sell two-cent stamps for one-cent or force the people who needed only one-cent stamps to buy two-cent stamps. Postmaster Abella solved the problem by cutting two-cent stamps in two. He lost his job.—Associated Press.

Spy Court Judge Dies

Jerusalem, September 16. One of the three Jerusalem District Court judges trying two Britons accused of spying by the State of Israel, died today after collapsing during the morning's session of the court.

The judge was 42-year-old Dr. Gad Stulz.

The accused at the trial were Frederick Sylvester and William Hawkins. The trial was adjourned until Monday.—Reuter.

Communist Activities In SE Asia Linked With Opposition To ERP

Washington, September 16. Authoritative quarters in Washington were today inclined to link the Communist activities in South East Asia with the Cominform's sworn opposition to the European Recovery Programme, following a State Department announcement that diplomatic representatives in South East Asia met earlier this year to study and collate information on the problem.

The Department, declaring itself "very much interested" in the problem, declined to give details of its views on the matter, but authoritative quarters point out that many Marshall Plan countries get much of their economic support from their possessions in South East Asia.

Informed diplomatic quarters here expressed agreement with Mr. Ernest Bevin that the various developments were part of a concerted Communist effort.

In this connection, unofficial but informed quarters in Washington recalled that a new Soviet Legation was opened in Bangkok last May and now has a staff of 40 Russians. It was suggested that this might be the headquarters of what is claimed to be a general Communist operation.

Mr. George Marshall, the Secretary of State, will discuss the whole subject in the next day or two with Mr. D. D. Stikker, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, who is due to arrive in Washington late tonight.

The State Department stressed that Mr. Stikker has come here on his own initiative.

The arrival of Mr. Stikker, together with the State Department's "expression of interest" in the problem, led European officials here to hope that a concerted policy between the European countries concerned and the United States could be worked out shortly in order to tackle what is regarded as a serious threat.—Reuter.

Rail Traffic Restored

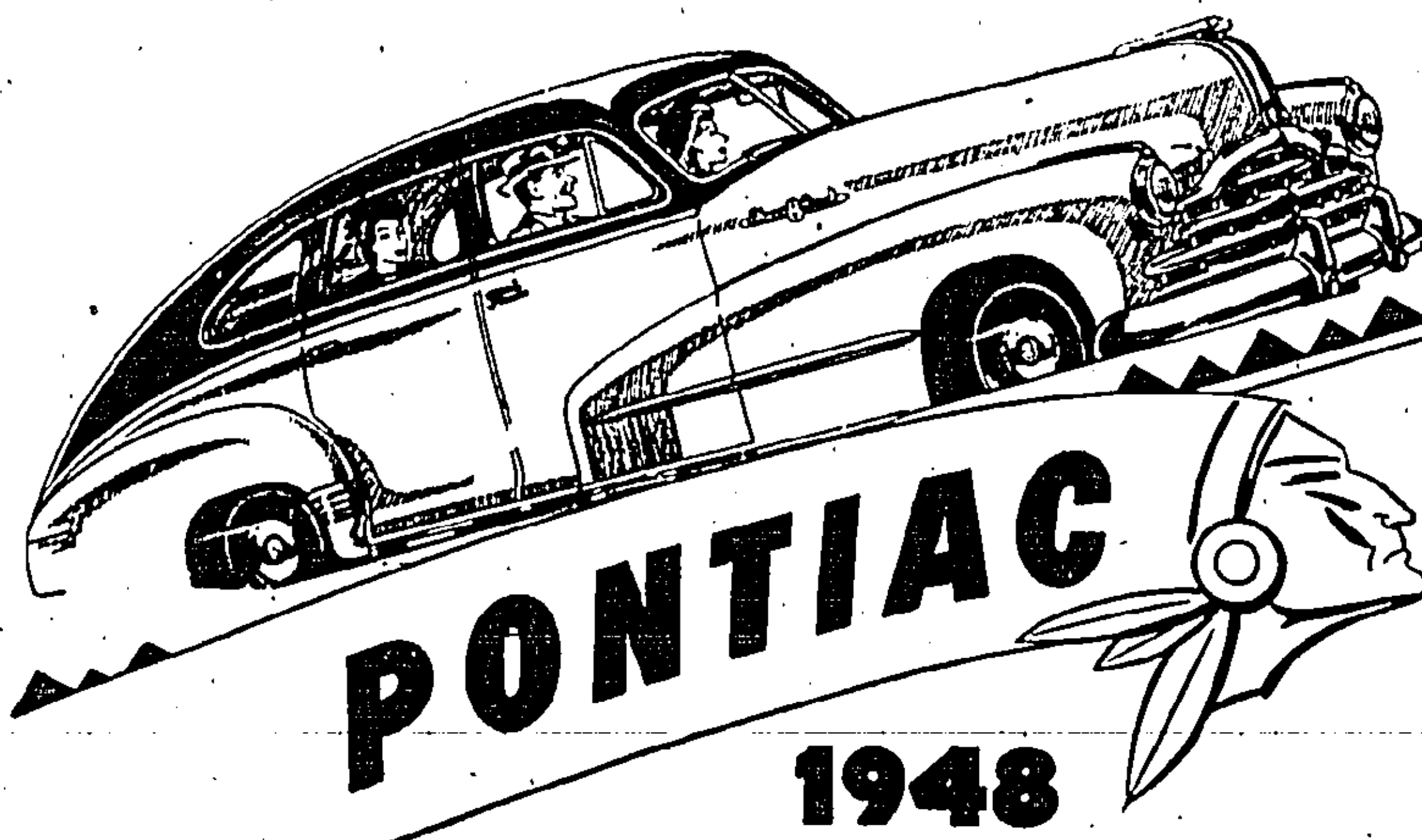
Rangoon, September 16. Rail traffic between Rangoon and Mandalay has been restored three days after the insurgents destroyed a section of the line south of Tounghoo—and Government troops captured a large number of saboteurs in the Tounghoo district, tonight's Burmese Government communiqué announced.

The situation in Tounghoo was reported to be quiet.

In the mopping-up operations near Mandalay, 10 insurgents were killed and 47 captured, and a number of "White Band" People's Volunteer Organisation members, the armed militia of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, surrendered to the Government forces at Maymo hill station, near Mandalay.

Burmese Air Force Spitfires struck against insurgents at a villa village near Syrian yesterday, it was added.—Reuter.

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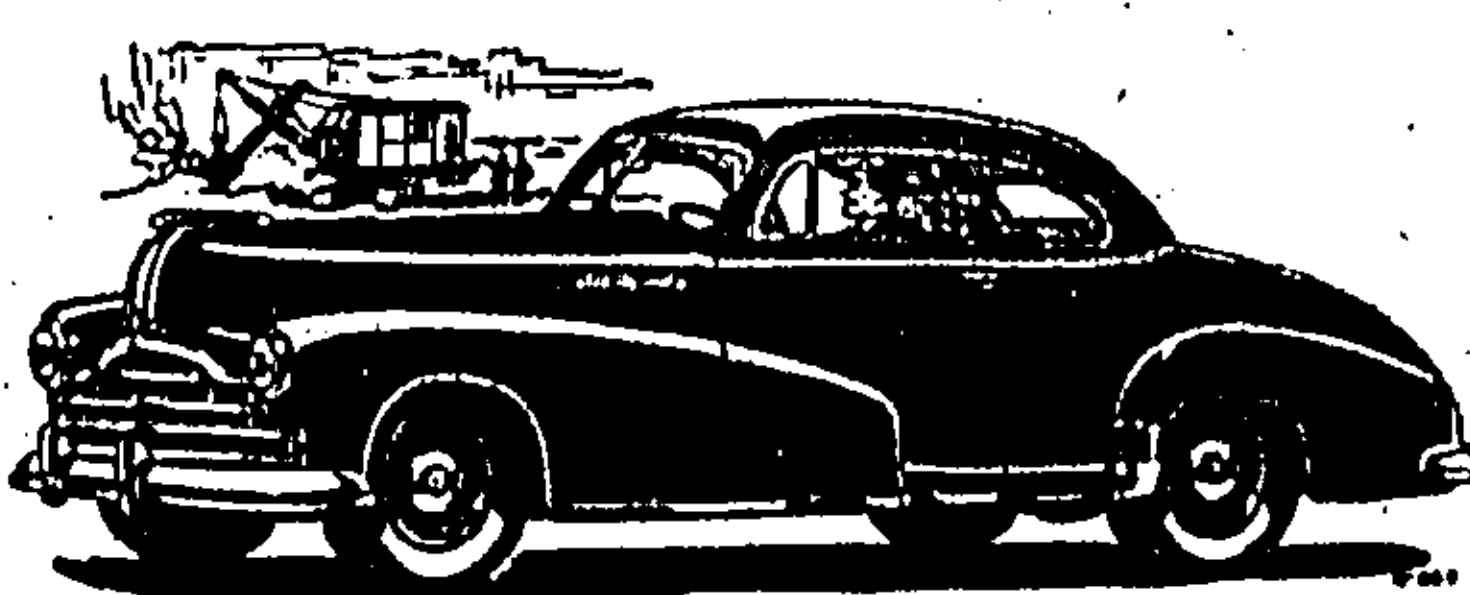
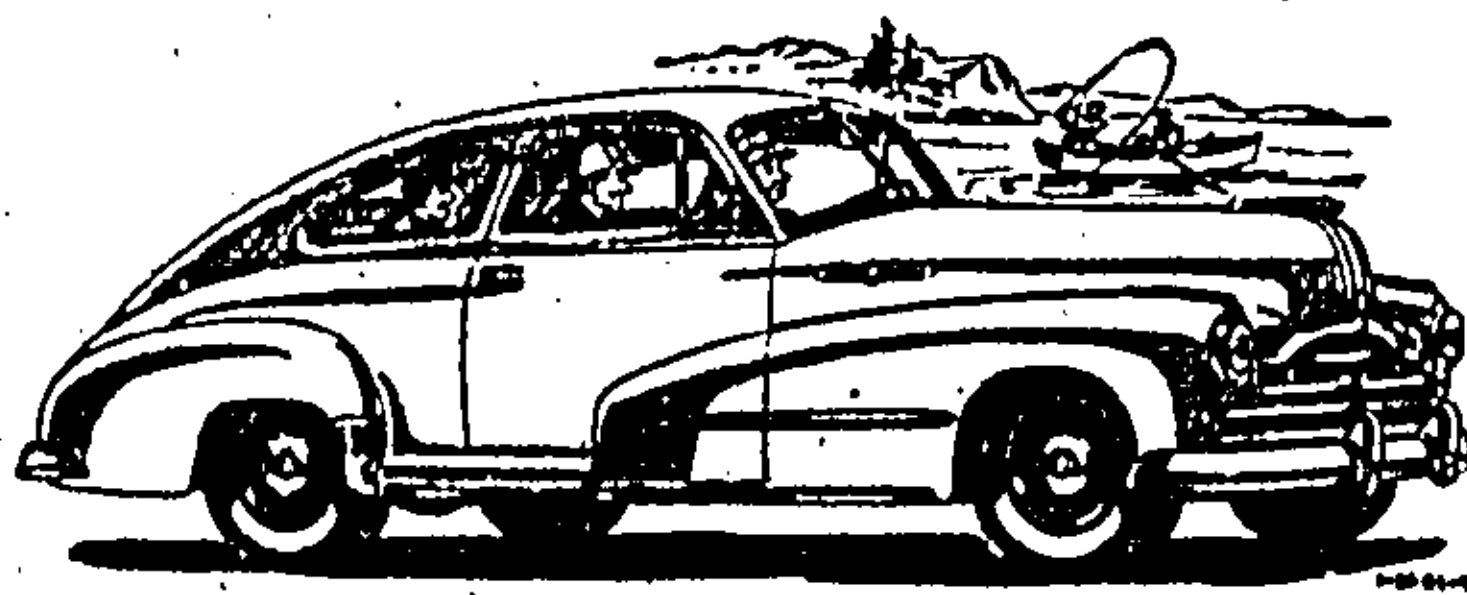
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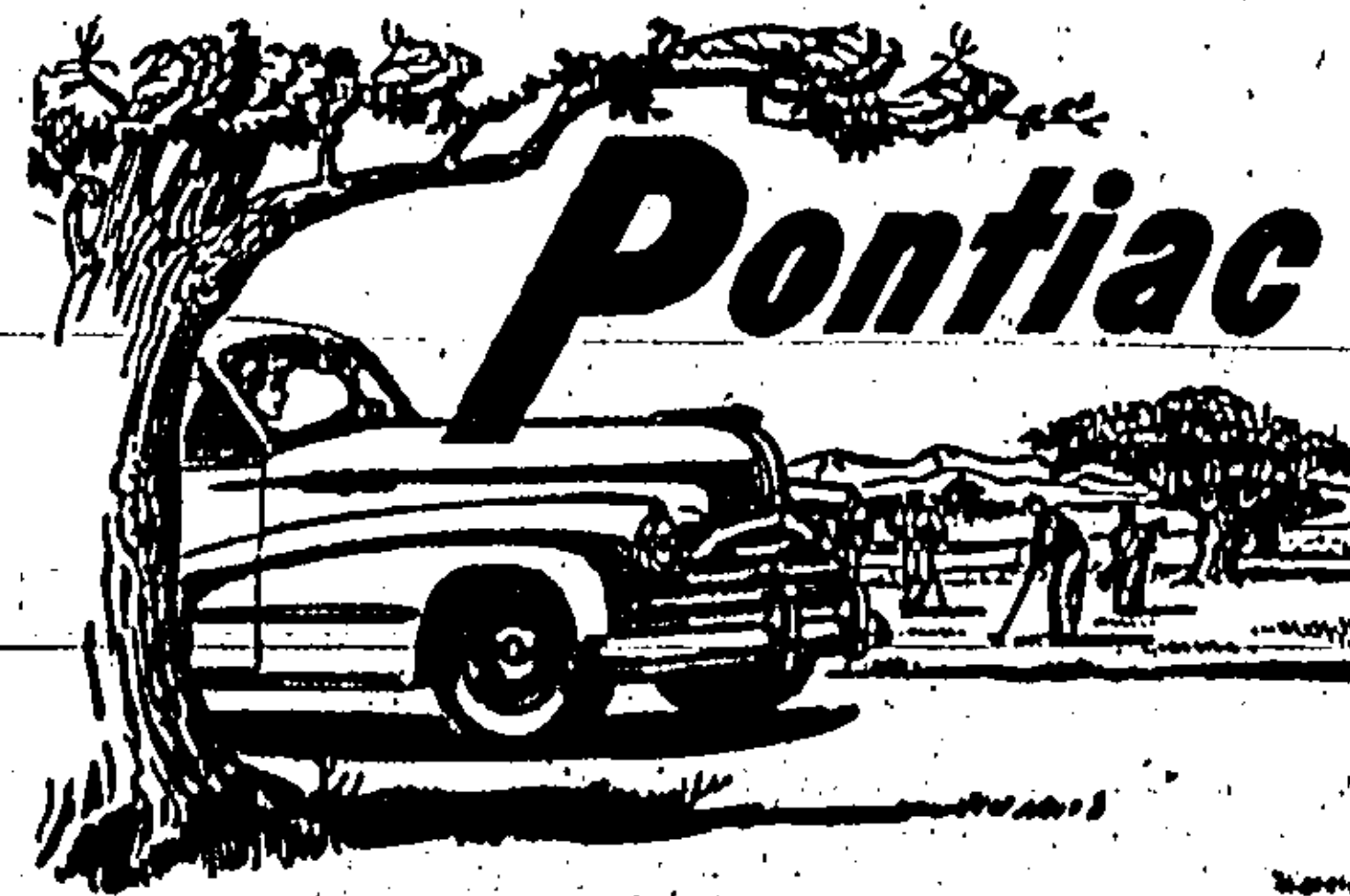
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SHELL HOUSE HONGKONG

EAST-WEST TALKS IN MOSCOW

Envoys May Have Week-End Meeting

London, September 17. An authoritative British source said on Thursday that the Western envoys expect to see Russia's Foreign Minister, V. M. Molotov on the East-West Berlin dispute over the week-end. The source said the envoys were awaiting a call from the Russian Foreign Minister to whom they had made "certain representations" when they saw him on Tuesday. He added that if Molotov turns those down it may well end the Moscow phase of the 49-day-old East-West exchanges.

In that case he said, the talks probably will be switched to Paris to be continued either informally by the big four Foreign Ministers or their aides or by the United Nations Assembly if the Western powers decide to appeal to that body. Responsible diplomatic officials said the Western powers have by no means made up their minds to turn to the United Nations if the Moscow talks end in deadlock. These officials pointed out that the Western powers have stressed repeatedly that they are not prepared to negotiate a settlement on Berlin "under duress."

The tricky point still to be decided according to one official who has been following the talks from the inside is whether talks in the assembly about Berlin would not in fact constitute "negotiation under duress."

For while the United Nations debates the matter the Russians could still be exerting pressure in Berlin. The British at least have not made up their minds what to do, these officials said.

Fashion Show Murder

Lake Como, Italy, September 16. The police reported that the beautiful Italian Countess Pia Belloni shot and killed one of Italy's richest silk industrialists here last night during one of the season's smartest fashion shows. The victim, Carlo Sacchi, aged 42, was shot as he applauded 51 parading models of the Biki fashion house.

The police said that the countess, who is a member of the oldest aristocracy in Reggio Emilia, refused to give any reason for the shooting. She and her husband were under arrest.

The fashion show had just begun in the popular Villa Desse Grand Hotel on Lake Como when the countess left her table, returned with a gun and shot Sacchi through the chest. Witnesses said that the sound of the shot was barely audible over the noise of the applause and the orchestra. Sacchi died before reaching the hospital.

United Press.

STEP TO UNION OF IRELAND

Toronto, September 17. The Premier of Eire, John Costello, in an interview here said that improved relations between Britain and Eire represented a forward step toward the future union of Northern and Southern Ireland.

Eire, he said, was not "looking for any advantages from the North." "We don't want any bitterness between the north and south," he said.

He added that Ireland was only one economic unit. There is a "general tendency in international affairs," Costello said, "toward unification of politically divided economic units." Associated Press.

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Invitation To Siam

London, September 17. A Board of Trade official said on Thursday that Britain has invited Siam to send a purchasing mission to this country. He said Siam is interested mainly in capital equipment. Siam has got together a stock of sterling through postwar exports, the official said, and would have more trade with Britain except for lack of a close contact. "We suggested, therefore," he said, "that Siam might send a purchasing mission here to give them an opportunity of meeting manufacturers and that there will be no difficulty in placing orders." Associated Press.

President's Son To Take Over Garrison Command

Shanghai, September 17. Major General Chiang Ching-kuo, the President's son and right hand man in the current stop-inflation drive, has been appointed commander of the Shanghai-Woosung garrison headquarters.

The garrison has jurisdiction over a large area around Shanghai down to the estuary of the Yangtze. It is the supreme military organ in this district.

Outgoing commander Lieutenant General Hsiao Ti-wu told reporters he thought the appointment wise. "This is a kind of revolution against the rich to better the welfare of the under-privileged," he said.

Unless Chiang has the garrison force under him as part of his efforts in the economic control work, the efforts will be wasted.

When young Chiang was sent down to Shanghai to make his father's orders stick nearly a month ago he was given the vague title of Deputy Economic Supervisor for Shanghai.

The Economic Supervisor was O. K. Yu, Governor of the Central Bank of China. Sources close to Chiang insisted for the record that Chiang was only a deputy.

But confidentially it was freely admitted that he took orders from no-one but his father Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

There had been muffled grumblings because every time young Chiang went to Nanking he approached neither the Legislative nor Executive Yuan, but went direct to the Generalissimo. Their decisions made, father and son appeared before the Yuan.

Local observers regarded young Chiang's appointment as evidence of the Generalissimo's approval of his actions and the methods he used during the past month.

Associated Press.

China Will Introduce Resolution At UN Talks

Shanghai, September 17. China will introduce a resolution against the abuse of veto rights at the United Nations General Assembly session in Paris, the Foreign Minister, Wang Shih-chieh, confirmed shortly before departing for Europe by plane early this morning.

Wang, who is to head the Chinese delegation to the Assembly, indicated that China's proposal will advocate no revision of the United Nations Charter but will urge the Assembly to vote on the interpretation of sections concerning the veto power in order to restrict the Big Five in the exercise of special rights.

He said the Chinese resolution will also emphasize Big Five consultations outside the Assembly sessions with a view to reaching an agreement restricting the veto power.

Wang also said that China will support resolutions regarding an international police force.

He evaded the question concerning reported Chinese plans to bring about an early Japanese peace settlement during the Paris meeting among top level Big Five representatives.

He confirmed the reports that he will visit England after the Paris meeting and may even visit the United States.

Enroute to Paris, Wang will meet the Siamer leader, Luang Phibun Songgram, during a one-night rest in Bangkok, and the Indian leader, Pandit Nehru, while in New Delhi.—United Press.

SINGAPORE PRICES DROP

Singapore, September 17. Singapore's food control department reports a general fall in recent months in most food prices.

Chief among these has been the price of blackmarket rice now selling for the equivalent of 22 US cents a pound, about half what it cost five months ago.

But food officials said fresh fish, poultry and eggs had increased in price recently.—Associated Press.

RAF SEEKS RESERVES

London, September 17. Air Minister Arthur Henderson said on Thursday the Royal Air Force will seek almost 6,400 new reserves in the recruiting drive Britain will open on October 1.

He said down this goal at a meeting in which service chiefs discussed the campaign with the chairman of the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Association.

Others at Thursday's meeting were Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, Secretary for War and Sir Hugh Sanders.

Service chiefs earlier conferred with Prime Minister Clement Attlee at No. 10 Downing Street. They were reported to have talked about how much it will cost to carry out the Government's new policy of keeping currently enrolled troops in service three months beyond their discharge date.—Associated Press.

POP

YOU READ IT I HAVEN'T GOT MY GLASSES
NEITHER HAVE I
WELL YOU HAVE THE LOAN OF MINE!

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

AND SO DESIRE BROKE BUT HAPPY, IS MARRIED TO REMASSO.
IT SEEMS INCREDIBLE. TELL ME, MANDRAKE—
"THEY CALLED HER THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN. I SUPPOSE SHE WAS ATTRACTIVE, BUT DID YOU THINK THAT—"
THAT MOST BEAUTIFUL WAS REMASSO'S IDEA. EVERY MAN THINKS THAT ABOUT HIS SWEET-HEART, MANDRAKE.
INCLUDING ME.

RIP KIRBY

OH, DARLING! YOU DO REMEMBER DON'T YOU? YOU REMEMBER OUR GAME!
PAT-A-CAKE! PAT-A-CAKE! BAKER MAN...
KINDA HEARTBREAKIN' TO SEE A HOTTER TRYIN' TO MAKE FRIENDS WITH HER OWN KID, BUT THE LITTLE GUY'S SHININ' UP TO HER, AIN'T HE?
WHAT A TRAGIC TRIANGLE WE'RE IN! SOMEBODY'S HEART MUST BREAK!
HE'S HAD ENOUGH EXCITEMENT FOR ONE DAY... AND YOU'LL SEE HIM AGAIN TOMORROW... DON'T YOU THINK YOU'D BETTER GO NOW?
IN JUST A FEW MINUTES... WE'RE HAVING SUCH FUN!

JANE

WILL YOU TAKE THIS LETTER DOWN TO THE VILLAGE, FORELOCK?
PUT IT ON THE TABLE, MISS—I'LL POST IT TOMORROW! NOBODY'S ALLOWED TO LEAVE THIS OUTRIT AT NIGHT...
H'M!—BY THAT TIME MRS. MEAKINS MAY BE ALREADY ON THE WARPATH!...
WE'LL RISK IT, FRETZ—AND SEE IF WE CAN SLIP OUT OF THIS SCIENTIFIC CONCENTRATION CAMP ON OUR OWN...

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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S.S. "ANDRE LEBON" 4th Oct.

Sailing for MARSEILLES via SAIGON

S.S. "ANDRE LEBON" 19th Oct.

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SAILINGS TO

"FENGTIEN"	Bangkok	5 p.m. 17th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	5 p.m. 17th Sept.
"KWEIYANG"	Amoy, Swatow, Hoihow, Saigon, Singapore & Penang (not loading)	10 a.m. 18th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	10 a.m. 18th Sept.
"PRODUCE"	Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya & Kobe	4 p.m. 19th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	4 p.m. 19th Sept.
"DAIKEN"	Swatow, Saigon, Bangkok & Bangkok	1 p.m. 22nd Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin & Incheon (Korea)	10 a.m. 23rd Sept.
"SINKIANG"	Amoy, Fouchow & Shanghai	10 a.m. 24th Sept.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai	5 p.m. 28th Sept.

Sails from Custodian Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM

"TSINAN"	Swatow	Noon 17th Sept.
"DAIKEN"	Bangkok, Saigon & Swatow	20th Sept.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	20th Sept.
"TSINAN"	Swatow	Noon 21st Sept.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore & Sibei	21st Sept.
"FOYANG"	Singapore	21st Sept.
"NEWCHOW"	Japan & Shanghai	25th Sept.

RIVER SERVICE

"TATSHAN" Arrives from Canton 9.30 p.m. 18th Sept. Sails for Canton 10 a.m. 21st Sept.

"WUSUEH" Sails for Macao 2 p.m. daily Monday to Saturday. Arrives from Macao 7.30 a.m. daily Tuesday to Saturday and 7.30 p.m. on Sundays.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from

"BRECONSHIRE"	U.K. via Straits	18th Sept.
"TITAN"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	2nd Oct.
"EUMAEUS"	U.K. via Straits	11th Oct.
"CLYTONES"	U.K. via Straits	Mid Oct.

Sailings to

"ACHILLES"	Liverpool & Glasgow via Port Said	11th Oct.
"CLYTONES"	U.K. via Straits	Mid Nov.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arrivals from

"AJAX"	U.S.A. via Manila & Shanghai	3rd week Oct.
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Agents: Australasian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Sailings to

"SOOCHOW"	Sydney, Melbourne & Brisbane on or about	7th Oct.
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AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

FLYING CLOUD (Patillon)	ex-New York	4th Oct.
HAN LEONARDO (Patillon)	ex-New York	4th Oct.
STONINGVILLE (Thoresen)	ex-Atlantic Coast	4th Oct.

TODAY

IRKONSHIRE (B. & S.)	ex-U.K.	4th Oct.
GENERAL GORDON (A.P.L.)	ex-Manila	4th Oct.
MARINE SNAPPER (A.P.L.)	ex-Manila	4th Oct.
PRINCE CLEVELAND (A.P.L.)	ex-Manila	4th Oct.
TITAN (Thoresen)	ex-Atlantic Coast	4th Oct.

TOMORROW

HEINRICH JESSEN (R.I.L.)	ex-Amoy	5th Oct.
PIONEER WAVE (U.S.L.)	ex-Amoy	5th Oct.
PIONEER LAKE (U.S.L.)	ex-Amoy	5th Oct.

Shipping Departures

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HEINRICH JESSEN (R.I.L.)	for Bangkok	4th Oct.
STEELE (Thoresen)	for Bangkok	4th Oct.
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TODAY

AMERICA TRANSPORT (Jardine)	for Manila	4th Oct.
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TOMORROW

IRKONSHIRE (B. & S.)	for Swatow	5th Oct.
GENERAL GORDON (A.P.L.)	for Swatow	5th Oct.
MARINE SNAPPER (A.P.L.)	for Swatow	5th Oct.
PRINCE CLEVELAND (A.P.L.)	for Swatow	5th Oct.
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AMERICA TRANSPORT (Jardine)	K.V. ANAKAN (Grimble)	K. D. K.
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AIRCRAFT

MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

CNAC ex-Shanghai	11.45 a.m.	ex-Taipei via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	1.45 p.m.	ex-Amoy via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	4.20 p.m.	ex-Canton via Swatow
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.

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TOMORROW

CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow

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Vessels In Port

AMERICA TRANSPORT (Jardine)	K.V. ANAKAN (Grimble)	K. D. K.
AMERICA TRANSPORT (Jardine)	K.V. ANAKAN (Grimble)	K. D. K.
AMERICA TRANSPORT (Jardine)	K.V. ANAKAN (Grimble)	K. D. K.

AIRCRAFT

MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

CNAC ex-Shanghai	11.45 a.m.	ex-Taipei via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	1.45 p.m.	ex-Amoy via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	4.20 p.m.	ex-Canton via Swatow
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.

TODAY

CNAC ex-Shanghai	11.45 a.m.	ex-Taipei via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	1.45 p.m.	ex-Amoy via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	4.20 p.m.	ex-Canton via Swatow
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.
CATC ex-Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC ex-Shanghai	3 p.m.	ex-Hong Kong via Swatow

DEPARTURES

TODAY

CNAC for Shanghai	12.45 p.m.	Taipei via Swatow
CNAC for Shanghai	2.45 p.m.	Amoy via Swatow
CNAC for Shanghai	4.45 p.m.	Canton via Swatow
CATC for Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.
CATC for Taipei	via Amoy, Swatow	6.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

CNAC for Shanghai	3 p.m.	Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC for Shanghai	3 p.m.	Hong Kong via Swatow
CNAC for Shanghai	3 p.m.	Hong Kong via Swatow

